

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 345. -Vol. XII.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1842.

[PRICE 6D.]

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 12th of April next, and following day, at WHEAT DUFFIELD MINES, in the parish of Gwinnar, in the county of Cornwall, a STEAM-ENGINE, of 8-horse power, with boiler, warming tube, steam-pipe, &c., complete; Cathed and Balance Box; one large Capstan, and three smaller ditto, with shears; an excellent Steam Whim, of 20-inch cylinder, with boiler, &c.; one 15-inch Capstan Rope, ninety fathoms long; 14 and 15-inch Menel and Oak Rods, with strapping plates and bolts to fit; Pumps of the following dimensions:—27 1/2 feet 18 inch; 32 1/2 feet 18 inch; 4 1/2 feet 17 inch; 2 1/2 feet 16 inch; 2 1/2 feet 15 inch; 2 1/2 feet 14 inch; 2 1/2 feet 13 inch; 2 1/2 feet 12 inch; 2 1/2 feet 11 inch; 2 1/2 feet 10 inch; 2 1/2 feet 9 inch; 2 1/2 feet 8 inch; 2 1/2 feet 7 inch; 2 1/2 feet 6 inch; 2 1/2 feet 5 inch; 2 1/2 feet 4 inch; 2 1/2 feet 3 inch; 2 1/2 feet 2 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/8 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/16 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/32 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/64 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/128 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/256 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/512 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1024 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2048 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4096 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/8192 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/16384 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/32768 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/65536 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/131072 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/262144 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/524288 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1048576 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2097152 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4194304 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/8388608 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/16777216 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/33554432 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/67108864 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/134217728 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/268435456 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/536870912 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1073741824 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2147483648 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4294967296 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/8589934592 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/17179869184 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/34359738368 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/68719476736 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/137438953472 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/274877906944 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/549755813888 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1099511627776 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2199023255552 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4398046511104 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/8796093022208 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/17592186044416 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/35184372088832 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/70368744177664 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/140737488355328 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/281474976710656 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/562949953421312 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1125899906842624 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2251799813685248 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4503599627370496 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/9007199254740992 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/18014398509481984 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/36028797018963968 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/72057594037927936 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/144115188075855872 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/288230376151711744 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/576460752303423488 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1152921504606846976 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2305843009213693952 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4611686018427387904 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/9223372036854775808 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/18446744073709551616 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/36893488147419103232 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/73786976294838206464 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/147573952589676412928 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/295147905179352825856 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/590295810358705651712 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1180591620717411303424 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2361183241434822606848 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4722366482869645213696 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/9444732965739290427392 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/18889465931478580854784 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/37778931862957161709568 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/75557863725914323419136 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/151115727451828646838272 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/302231454903657293676544 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/604462909807314587353088 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1208925819614629174706176 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2417851639229258349412352 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4835703278458516698824704 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/9671406556917033397649408 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/19342813113834066795298816 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/38685626227668133590597632 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/77371252455336267181195264 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/154742504910672534362390528 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/309485009821345068724781056 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/618970019642690137449562112 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1237940039285380274899124224 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2475880078570760549798248448 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/4951760157141521099596496896 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/9903520314283042199192993792 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/19807040628566084398385987584 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/39614081257132168796771975168 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/79228162514264337593543950336 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/158456325028528675187087900672 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/316912650057057350374175801344 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/633825300114114700748351602688 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/46768052394588893382517914646921056628989841375232 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/93536104789177786765035829293842113257979682750464 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/187072209578355573530071658587684226515959365500928 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/374144419156711147060143317175368453031918731001856 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/748288838313422294120286634350736906063837462003712 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1496577676626844588240573268701473812127674924007424 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912977468817408 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825954937634816 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651909875269632 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599303819750539264 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198607639501078528 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397215279002157056 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794430558004314112 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588861116008628224 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177722232017256448 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355444464034512896 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710888928069025792 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421777856138051584 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818843555712276103168 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/100433627766186892221372630771322662657637687111424552206336 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/200867255532373784442745261542645325315275374222849104412672 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/401734511064747568885490523085290650630550748445698208825344 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/803469022129495137770981046170581301261101496891396417650688 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1606938044258990275541962092341162602522202993782792835301376 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/3213876088517980551083924184682325205044405987565585670602752 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/6427752177035961102167848369364650410088811975131171341205504 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/12855504354071922204335696738729300820177623950262342682411008 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/25711008708143844408671393477458601640355247900524685364822016 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/51422017416287688817342786954917203280710495801049370729644032 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/102844034832575377634685573909834406561420991602098741459288064 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/205688069665150755269371147819668813122841983204197482918576128 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/411376139330301510538742295639337626245683966408394965837152256 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/822752278660603021077484591278675252491367932816789931674304512 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1645504557321206042154969182557350504982735865633579863348609024 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/3291009114642412084309938365114701009965471731267159726697218048 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/6582018229284824168619876730229402019930943462534319453394436096 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/13164036458569648337239753460458804039861886925068638906788872192 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/26328072917139296674479506920917608079723773850137277813577744384 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/52656145834278593348959013841835216159447547700274555627155488768 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/105312291668557186697918027683670432318895095400549111254310975536 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/210624583337114373395836055367340864637790190801098222508621951072 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/421249166674228746791672110734681729275580381602196445017243902144 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/842498333348457493583344221469363458551160763204392890034487804288 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1684996666896914987166688442938726917102321526408785780068975608576 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/3369993333793829974333376885877453834204643052817571560137951217152 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/6739986667587659948666753771754907668409286105635143120275902434304 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/13479973335175319897333507543509815336818572211270286240551804868608 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/26959946670350639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103609737216 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/53919893340701279589334030174039261347274288845081144962207219474432 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/107839786681402559178668060348078522694548577690162289924414438948864 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/215679573362805118357336120696157045389097155380324579848828877897728 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/431359146725610236714672241392314090778194310760649159697657755795456 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/862718293451220473429344482784628181556388621521298319395315511590912 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1725436586902440946858688965569256363112777243042596638790631023181824 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/3450873173804881893717377931138512726225554486085193277581262046363648 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/6901746347609763787434755862277025452451108972170386555162524092727296 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/13803492695219527574869511724554050904902217944340773110325048185454592 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/27606985390439055149739023449108101809804435888681546220650096370909184 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/55213970780878110299478046898216203619608871777363092441300192741818368 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/110427941561756220598956093796432407239217743554726184882600385483636736 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/220855883123512441197912187592864814478435487109452369765200770967273472 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/441711766247024882395824375185729628956870974218904739530401541934546944 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/883423532494049764791648750371459257913741948437809479060803083869093888 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/1766847064988099529583297500742918515827483896875618958121606167738187776 inch; 2 1/2 feet 1/3533694129

NEW PATENTS FOR MARCH.

William Newton, civil engineer, office for patents, 36, Chancery-lane, for certain improvements in regulating the flow of steam engines.

George Reynolds, clerk, Bristol, for certain improvements in covering streets, roads, and other ways, with wood, or other material in the shape of a mat, and other animals to pass over such roads and other slippery surfaces, with greater safety than heretofore.

Edward Houghton, engineer, Bristol, for improvements in the construction of iron wheels for railway and other carriages.

T. H. Rogers, iron plate manufacturer, Wednesbury, and Cornelius Whitehouse, of the same place, for improvements in the manufacture of welded iron tubing.

John Warley, merchant, Lawrence Pountney-lane, Queen's-street, for an apparatus called a gasometer, and intended to show the presence of biogas generated by dragon gas (the gas used for lighting) in mines, wells, houses, buildings, rooms, and vaults; and consequently to prevent the explosions and accidents liable to be produced by the said gas.

Thomas Hedley, gent., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Cuthbert Rodham, millwright, Gateshead, Durham, for an improved apparatus for purifying the smoke, gases, and other noxious vapours, arising from certain fires, stoves, and furnaces.

William Edwards Newton, civil engineer, office for patents, 36, Chancery-lane, for certain improvements in boilers, furnaces, and steam engines.

Charles William Fitch, farmer, Woley-park, Northfield, Worcester-shire, for an improved propelling apparatus for marine and other purposes.

Sydney Jessop, merchant, Sheffield, for an improved mode of preparing wrought-iron, intended for wheel tyres, rails, and certain other articles.

Zachariah Parkes, manufacturer, Birmingham, for an improved mode of preparing wrought-iron, intended for wheel tyres, rails, and certain other articles.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY—ALD. THOMAS WOOD.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE SPRING ADJUDICATE, LIVERPOOL—MARCH 20.

BURDEN AND ANOTHER v. WOOD AND OTHERS.—In this case, the plaintiffs, Mr. Edmund Burden and another (assignees of the estate and effects of Messrs. Douglas, Smalley, and Co., bankers, cotton spinners, and landowners, bankrupts), were the plaintiffs; and the defendants, Thomas Wood, William Chappelow, John Davis, George Taylor, and Thomas Handley, were the defendants in a joint-stock coal and iron mining company, called the Talacre Mining Company, working the Talacre Mine, in North Wales. The action was brought for supplying tools, implements, and machinery for working the mine; and two of the defendants, Alderman Thomas Wood and John Davis, suffered judgment by default, and the others pleaded that they did not promise to pay for the goods as alleged in the declaration.—Mr. KIRWAN, in stating the plaintiff's case, said that the bankrupts, Douglas, Smalley, and Co., were at one time bankers at Holywell, but became bankrupts in 1840; but it was in their business as founders, that the subject matter of this action arose. The Talacre Mining Company was formed in 1839, and the five defendants were early, if not original, shareholders and proprietors, and, therefore, responsible for its debts. The working of the mine began in the summer of 1839, and the bankrupts supplied goods from the 20 August, 1839, to the 10th April, 1840, amounting only to 1661, being articles generally of a small description. The defendants (said the learned counsel) did not mean to dispute the fairness of the charges, but, he believed, meant to put him to strict proof of their partnership in this mining company. He believed they did not mean to rely on the second plea—that the partnership was got up for an illegal purpose, and under pretext of acting as a corporate body, whereas they did not intend to get a charter or Act of Parliament—and that the plaintiffs had notice of the company being such an illegal partnership. He believed the deed would show there was no such illegal intention; at any rate, if such intention did exist, the plaintiffs had no notice of it. But he believed that this plea would not be relied upon, and he should have to confine himself to that of non assumpsit. All the defendants executed the deed, which was dated 30 October, 1839, and thus, unquestionably, became partners from the moment of their executing it. The deed recited the intention of certain parties to form themselves into a company from the 21st of June, 1839, which clause would make them all liable from that date, inasmuch as it gave them all an interest in the profits of the concern from that day. Most, if not all, of the defendants were shareholders, and, therefore, partners from a period much earlier than the 30 October, 1839. The Talacre Coal and Iron Company was now one of the numerous projects of past years, in bad odour in the market; the shareholders were quarrelling with each other, and the shares were certainly at no high premium. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs brought their action against the individual shareholders who had ordered the goods of them.—The evidence showing that goods to the amount of only about 50, after the defendants had become partners, the jury found for the plaintiffs, damages 51, 10s. 6d., costs 4s.; his lordship observing, that it was absurd to suppose that the defendants could be held to be liable as partners before the time when they executed the deed, and one of them had only signed the deed in April, 1840.

ACTION FOR TRESPASS IN A COAL MINE.

WILD AND OTHERS v. HOLY.—This was an action of trespass, brought to recover compensation for certain injuries done to the plaintiffs by the defendants getting coal out of a coal mine in the parish of Middleton, held by the plaintiffs, as lessees of Lord Skelton. This was the second time the action came for trial at the assizes at Liverpool, and, it having been tried on the former occasion before the same judge (Mr. Baron Rolfe), his lordship objected to try it again, and wished it to stand over till Mr. Baron Parks could take it; but Mr. Dundas, who was counsel for the plaintiffs, having stated that, although his lordship's former direction of the jury had been revised by the court above (the Exchequer), which held that there was some evidence to go to the jury as to the possession of the mine by the plaintiffs, he (Mr. Dundas) and his clients had not the slightest objection to its being again tried before his lordship, though his decision had been against them. The defendants' counsel also intimated that they had not the slightest objection to Mr. Baron Rolfe again trying the case; and his lordship at length said, that the counsel in the cause might take the course they liked in the matter. The cause, therefore, proceeded, and occupied the court nearly eight hours.—The jury found for the plaintiffs; and, under his lordship's directions, found the damages to be 7411, with leave to defendants' counsel to move to enter a verdict, or to reduce the damages to 1s., or to reduce them by 4s. 6d. per quarter, if the court above shall so decide.—The plaintiffs claimed 7411, as value, at 11s. per quarter, for 740 quarters of coal taken away by the defendants; and also for injury done, by the way the coal had been got, 200 quarters (1001), so that the whole claim amounted to 13301.

RIVER ALLAN—ACTION FOR PORT DUES ON IRON ORE.

WESTERN CIRCUIT, BODMIN—MARCH 20.

BROWN v. THOMSON.—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Crowder, and Mr. Butt, conducted the plaintiff's case; and Mr. Erie, Mr. Smith, and Mr. M. Smith, that of the defendant.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover upwards of 2001, for port dues on iron ore exported by the defendant from different quays on the river Allan, running from the sea past Padstow and up to Bodmin. The plaintiff claimed 50s. per ton on all ore exported from, or imported into, any quay on this river, and he also claimed different sums as port dues on all goods and merchandise so exported or imported. The defendant paid 10s. into court to cover any dues upon ore which might have been shipped from the quay at Padstow, but pleaded, that as to all the rest of the quays, the plaintiff had no legal claim upon him. The plaintiff called a great number of witnesses to prove the constant payment of dues upon all goods and merchandise imported into, and exported from, the different quays in the river, and that the defendant had exported more than 1000 tons of iron in the years 1838 and 1839. To this the defendant answered, that they would allow the plaintiff to be entitled to quay dues upon goods exported from, or imported into, the quay of Padstow, and urged that the plaintiff had nothing to do with any other quay. If the plaintiff's answer was a grant, as had been intimated from Mr. Erie, it might have been proved, and by that grant the whole matter might be at once settled. The case lasted two days. The jury were locked up for some time, and eventually returned a special verdict, finding that the plaintiff was entitled to quay dues for all goods exported or imported at any of the quays on the river, but that he was only entitled to 40s. per ton on iron ore, and, therefore, the defendant was only indebted to him in the sum of 501, 10s. 6d., and, they, therefore, said that the plaintiff must refer to the defendant the difference between that sum and the 1001 paid into court.

Mr. Justice KIRWAN, however, told them that with the 1001 they had sitting at all to do, and, therefore, he should enter a verdict for the plaintiff for 501, 10s. 6d., independent of the 1001, and should give the defendant leave to move to enter a verdict for himself, should the court be of opinion that the jury could not give a new sum than 501, 10s. 6d.

The reason in this case had been removed to the city of London, upon the plaintiff undertaking to give material evidence within the city, but after the court had been occupied a whole day in hearing it at Exeter, the plaintiff produced some documents from the Tower, and attempted to prove that the Tower was within the city of London; (failing, however, in this point, the plaintiff was dismissed, and the present verdict must inevitably involve the parties in further litigation.

FORMATION OF COMPANIES—CAUTION TO SOLICITORS.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT, WARWICK—MARCH 20.

THE QUEEN v. SUTHERS.—This was an indictment preferred against the defendant for perjury, to which he pleaded not guilty. Mr. C. Williams conducted the prosecution, to which he pleaded not guilty. Mr. C. Williams and Mr. Sutherland appeared for the defence. The defendant is a highly respectable gentleman, formerly residing at Birmingham, where he carried on an extensive business. The alleged perjury, forming the subject of the present indictment, was alleged to have been committed by Mr. Sutherland, in an affidavit which he filed in the Court of Review on the 11th of December, 1839. It appeared that in the year 1836, the promoter (Mr. Sutherland) was

the promoter of a supposed valuable invention for the making of shoes, and for the purpose of carrying this patent into effect a company was formed, called "The Patent Shoe Company, Limited, and The Shoe Company." A capital of 200,0001. was proposed to be raised by 20,000 shares at 101. per share. During the first part of the affairs of the company were a smiling aspect, but in the course of the second they became clouded, and then differences arose, and the shareholders became desirous of getting rid of Southall. The promoter, however, was by no means willing he should be so disposed of, unless certain demands which he had upon the company were first of all satisfied. His demands (20001.) were refused, and ultimately he was made a bankrupt, and a dissolution of the company effected. Southall then presented a petition to the Court of Review, praying it, among other things, to annul the said; and, pending those proceedings, Richard Southall, the younger, made certain affidavits touching the matter, and also set out another affidavit made by himself, and it was the affidavit made in answer to those affidavits in which perjury was assigned. Among other allegations contained in the affidavit in question was that he (the defendant) had never undertaken to conduct a certain suit for Southall for costs out of pocket, and this was one of the perjuries assigned. Evidence was adduced in support of the case on the part of the prosecution, and at the conclusion

Mr. HILL addressed the court and jury on the part of the defendant, and in a speech of great eloquence denounced the proceeding as one founded in malice and misrepresentation.—Witnesses were called, who spoke to the honour, integrity, and respectability of Mr. Southall.

The learned judge having summed up, the jury, after consulting together for the space of twenty minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE NEW TARIFF—ORES, MINERALS, AND METALS.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In 1833, one year prior to the repeal of the duty of 3s. 4d. per ton on round, and 2s. per ton on small coals, the quantity of coal, cinders, and culm exported was..... 634,445 tons*
In 1834 615,255 "

(The duty ceased August 15, 1834.)

1835	736,060 "
1836	916,868 "
1837	1,113,610 "
1838	1,313,709 "
1839	1,449,417 "
1840	1,606,313 "

The coalowners have not raised the price of coal in consequence of the repeal of the duty. Mines have been sunk to raise the particular kind of coal requisite to meet the foreign demand. Railways have been formed, and harbours have been constructed, to facilitate its export, the repeal of the duty having been received as a legislative declaration that the export of coal, which may be stated as inexhaustible, should be encouraged, and not contracted.—The average price of exported round coal is 7s., and of small, 3s. 6d. The proposed duty is, therefore, about 60 per cent. upon the value of round, and 120 per cent. upon small.

RESULTS WHICH HAVE ARISEN FROM THE REPEAL OF THE EXPORT DUTY.—The removal of the coal duty has occasioned an immense increase in the quantity exported, and the country has reaped the following advantages by the change.—Additional employment to British capital, labour, and skill, as well as to British shipping. Of 1,155,467 tons of coal exported from Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Sunderland in 1841, 564,600 tons were shipped in English vessels. The returns from the whole of the United Kingdom have not yet been received, but the relative proportion of coals shipped in British vessels will be larger in the other ports than in the two above referred to. The maritime strength of the country has been increased by the employment given to British sailors. The raw material requisite for our manufactures has been imported at a cheaper rate, in consequence of British ships loading coals as an outward cargo, and foreign vessels, when employed in bringing such raw materials to this country, taking back coals as a homeward freight. The constant communication with foreign countries to which this large export has given rise, and the opportunity it has furnished of shipping goods, have given great additional facilities to the sale of British manufactures. The revenue and trade of the country have been greatly benefited by the importation of articles requisite for the mines and the population dependent upon them. The Customs' duty at Newcastle has risen from 288,7771. in 1833, including the then coal duty, to 409,5151. in 1841, without any coal duty. In no other article of export does labour form so large a portion of the value as in coals. These advantages have been realised without injury to the English manufacturer, the great bulk of the coal exported being for steam, gas, and household purposes. A reference to the places of export will show that the countries whose manufactures compete with those of England are not large coal importers, they being supplied from their own mines.

CONSEQUENCES TO BE APPREHENDED FROM THE IMPOSITION OF THE PROPOSED DUTY OF 4S. PER TON.—The increased export of coal has been occasioned by the repeal of the duty; its reimposition is calculated to destroy the trade as rapidly as it advanced. During the existence of the coal duty the Belgians supplied the French and Dutch markets; the repeal opened these markets to British coal; its re-enactment, now that the Belgian mines are more developed, that the mines in the south of France, in Germany, and on the shores of the Black and Adriatic Seas, have been more actively and scientifically worked, and increased facilities of communication by railroads and steam-boats established, will assuredly enable foreign to supplant English coal, which only obtained a preference by the low price at which it was delivered. Among other proofs that foreign mines will certainly enter into competition with our own in the event of the imposition of a duty on the exportation of coals, an extract from a letter received from Leghorn, in December last, by a highly respectable firm of Newcastle, states that an excellent opportunity is open to some person with a small capital to go out to that country, and who has some knowledge of working a coal-pit, "as we know there are coals in this neighbourhood, but no one here understands how to manage the business properly, and a respectable firm would be glad to join a competent person in the undertaking."

The collieries that have been sunk for the purpose of meeting the foreign demand will all of them be rendered comparatively valueless, and many of them entirely destroyed. The capital embarked will be lost, there being no possibility of withdrawing and re-investing it in other undertakings. The miners engaged in raising the coal will be thrown out of employment; they will be unable to obtain work in the mines producing coal for the home market, in which there is already a redundant supply of labour, and the nature of their avocations unfits them for other descriptions of work, so that a large number of the now contented and industrious population will be reduced to beggary, and, it is to be feared, to emigration. The shipping interest will be deeply and injuriously affected, the convenience of coals forming a very large proportion of the total carrying trade of the kingdom. Since the repeal of the duty, the number of ships and tonnage of the port of Newcastle alone was increased from 1070 vessels, measuring 211,173 tons, in 1840 vessels, measuring 267,354 tons. If the ships engaged in this trade be unable to obtain coal freights, it will be difficult to obtain any other employment for them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR.—The facility you have invariably afforded in the exposure of grievances bearing on any class of Her Majesty's subjects, has led me to hope that the following observations, suggested by the proposed duty of 4s. per ton on coals exported foreign, may not be considered unworthy your notice, inasmuch as they do, the welfare of some thousands of the labouring population. Previous to the repeal of the duty, in 1834, the total quantity of coals exported in one year exceeded 500,000 tons; since then, the increase has been steady and progressive from 500,000 tons in 1834, to 1,300,000 tons in 1840, and I presume it amounts to 1,500,000 tons. This increased consumption necessarily carries with it a corresponding increase in certain branches of industry; and, from a statement by an extensive shipper of coals, the largest increase has been in steam navigation and for domestic purposes; and, from personal observation, on several parts of the continent, I would say, a large portion is consumed by distillers; and that the proportion consumed by manufacturers likely to be prejudiced those in England is comparatively small. This increase in the consumption has also operated as an inducement to open out the large coal fields of Belgium, France, and Germany, which threaten to become powerful and dangerous competitors in the foreign markets; upon these will the consumer fall back for his supplies, as soon as the proposed duty comes into operation. It will be an act of injustice to those who, on the faith of the repeal in 1834 being permanent, expended their capital to meet the consequent increase. It will also be a hardship and cruelty to the industrious miners, mechanics, labourers, and women employed by that capital. The number of men, women, and children directly dependent on the continuation of this trade is most important, considered with reference to the insignificant amount proposed to be raised by the 4s. duty, and who, in consequence, will be thrown destitute, or become another burden on this already depressed trade. From my own knowledge of the coal trade, and from data in my possession, I may safely state that the capital in mines, railways, and machinery alone in Northumberland and Durham for the production of coals for the foreign market amounts to 200,0001.; there are employed in working these mines, &c., in round numbers, 2000 men and 1000 boys from two years of age upwards, upon whom are dependent for their subsistence 2000 women, and 1000 children under two years of age; there are also about 200 British vessels (the surplus being carried by foreign vessels), of the average burden of 200 tons, constantly engaged in the transport of these coals, giving employment to 2000 seamen and

1400 boys, upon whom also depend 1000 women and 1000 children—making a total of 20,700 persons whose welfare depends on the continuance of this trade, in addition to many hundreds more indirectly dependent on the former for their well doing. Assuming the preceding statements to be correct, they appear imperatively to demand more serious consideration than Sir R. Peel appears to have bestowed on them previous to his calling on Parliament to sanction his proposed duty, when the possibility is, that through its operation so many of the working population will be deprived of employment, and the probability is, that it cannot operate otherwise.

G. P. B.

MORNING HERALD.—Our attention has, however, been more specially directed to this subject of the tax on the export of coal, by a letter now before us from a highly respectable and intelligent coalowner and merchant in the very heart of the great northern coal district, possessing more over large coal depots and establishments abroad, not only for the prosecution of that special trade, but for carrying on general commerce and useful enterprises on a large and various scale. His views, therefore, are the less liable to be contracted, and his judgment to be warped, by partial considerations for one special interest to the exclusion of others, and more free also to take his stand and form his conclusions from the higher point of view of national interests. After observing that all his family, as well as himself, will be largely and injuriously affected by the duty proposed, he states his decided conviction that its effect must be to diminish the export. The extent of the diminution will, however, depend on locality. The greatest injury because the largest decrease will be felt in the trade with France. "All up the Seine (says he) the consumption of our coal is enormous; they must have coal, but then the Belgians will come in. I have taken immense pains to investigate everything connected with that trade personally. We have just succeeded in almost overthrowing the Belgian coals at Rouen, Ham, Elberof, Hondou, &c., but it is a neck-and-neck race; they are still struggling away, and is, or 2s. the ton will do the business on either side. The duty on Belgian coal in France is 4 times less than on British coal, and we have been making strenuous exertions to get the French to equalise it, which would establish us at once on the ruin of the Belgian trade in that part of France. But now the duty of 4s. comes to overthrow us entirely." In consequence the writer was purposing to withdraw from the trade, and discontinue his establishment at Rouen, and so sacrifice the fruits of two or three years' exertion and a large outlay incurred. So far as the north of Europe and the Mediterranean, where English coal is generally exported, and from distance there is less or no fear of Belgian competition, the duty will probably not lead to much diminution of export, if any. An impression, however, prevails, in which the correspondent quoted from participates, that the duty proposed is too high placed, and that 2s. per ton in British and privileged shipping, and 4s. in foreign unprivileged, would be quite enough. But in such case, as a source of revenue, for which the tax is avowedly to be laid, the product would hardly be worth the while. Various cases of very great hardship are likely to attend the sudden imposition of the duty, unless means can be devised for partially at least providing some remedial measure, to obviate the consequences to the individuals liable to be affected. And they are, it may be observed, consequences arising from the nature of the coal trade, as almost exclusively likely to be acted on so oppressively by the tariff proposed. Most of the houses engaged in the foreign trade are understood to be, in the regular run of their business, under large contracts for France, by which they are bound to deliver 10,000, 12,000, or 20,000 tons in that country at stated intervals during the next year at certain prices agreed upon. The addition of 4s. duty to such price (half the prime cost), necessarily, as in most contracts sufficiently low, will, in effect, end in the total ruin of many of the houses so circumstanced, and through an fault of their own. These are cases which certainly present a fair claim to consideration. There are other curious points connected with the coal trade and the coal duty which, more especially as illustrative of the policy of the tax in a national point of view, remain to be considered, and will be treated of more conveniently in a succeeding article.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—Among the numerous interests disturbed by the new tariff, the coal trade stands conspicuous. The coalowners of the north and west are up in arms against the Premier, and already he is literally besieged by deputations, remonstrating with him on the wide-spread ruin he is about to create by his proposed measure. We will begin with the north. The announcement of the Premier was speedily followed by a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the members of which were of opinion that the duty of 4s. per ton would destroy our foreign coal trade without realising the anticipated duty, and a deputation was appointed to proceed to London to exert themselves in every possible way to carry out the objects of the meeting. From statements respecting the coal trade of the north, it appears that the foreign export trade in coals has grown out of the repeal of the duty of 3s. 4d. on round, and 2s. per ton on small coals. That duty ceased on the 15th of August, 1834. In 1834, the quantity of coals, cinders, and culm exported was 615,255 tons. In 1840, it had risen to 1,606,313 tons. Of 1,155,467 tons of coals exported from Newcastle and Sunderland in 1841, there were shipped in English vessels 564,600 tons. During the existence of the coal duty, the Belgians supplied the French and Dutch markets, and English coal only obtained a preference by the low price at which it was delivered. Foreign coal will again supplant English coal. In this statement there is an extract from a letter, received in December last by one of the partners of a highly respectable firm of Newcastle from Leghorn, communicating the information that there are coals in that neighbourhood, with a view to induce some person possessed of a small capital, acquainted with the management of the business, to come out to join a gentleman in working a coal-pit. The collieries that have been sunk to meet the foreign demand will all be rendered comparatively valueless, the capital will be lost, and the miners thrown out of employment. Since the repeal of duty the shipping of Newcastle alone has increased from 1070 vessels, measuring 211,173 tons, to 1840 vessels, measuring 267,354 tons.

The *Gateshead Observer*, of Saturday last, contains a long and elaborate article, in which the arguments urged by Sir Robert Peel for the imposition of the duty are examined in detail. We have before us a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle, and another of the coalowners of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, to Sir Robert Peel, in which the arguments against the duty are stated with great force. The last-mentioned tract meets an objection to exportation which we have often heard urged—"That coal exists in this country to an extent which might fairly be stated to be inexhaustible; the doubts which some years ago prevailed in the minds of some, as to the existence of coal under the magnesian limestone having been completely removed, the coal found in such localities having been proved to be of the best quality, and the number and thickness of the seams equal to those existing in the surrounding districts; in addition to this the great increase in the number of public railways, has already had the effect of enabling the proprietors of large tracts of coal, which under the previously existing system could not have been opened out to be brought into competition with the original coal fields, and thus to increase the supply to an unlimited extent. That the coals worked for the purpose of exportation are of the peculiar qualities most suitable to the foreign markets, so that if the imposition of the proposed duty should (as your memorialists apprehend must be the case) have the effect of causing, in a great degree, a cessation of the foreign demand, the consequence must be most destructive to the interest of all parties engaged in the trade, it being quite impossible to procure a read in the home market for the coals thus thrown out of the foreign market. In addition to this, your memorialists have to observe, that a considerable proportion of the exported coal is small coal, unavoidably produced in working the mines, and which it is necessary afterwards to separate from the larger in the operation of screening. These small coals, if not sold for exportation, must, as was the case prior to the repeal of the duty, be destroyed, thus being no demand in the home market calculated to absorb the large additional quantity that would thus be thrown upon it, thereby enhancing the cost of the coal sold in the English market."

We now turn to South Wales, where we find the same display of hostility to the coal duty. A meeting of the coalowners of the ports of Swansea, Neath, Port Talbot, and the adjacent ports, was held in the Town Hall at Swansea, on Monday last, at which it was—Resolved unanimously.—That in the opinion of this meeting the duty of 4s. a ton proposed to be levied by Parliament on all coal and culm exported to foreign parts, will be highly injurious to the interests of the country at large, and to coalowners and shipowners in particular; and that, inasmuch as the proposed duty will amount to 100 per cent. on the selling price of a large proportion of inferior Welsh coal and small coal, now exported foreign, and to 50 per cent. on a large proportion of the best Welsh coal and culm, now exported foreign, it is the opinion of this meeting that such duty will nearly, if not entirely, prohibit further exports of Welsh coal and culm, to foreign countries.—That the chairman do forward to Sir Robert Peel a copy of these resolutions, with a letter of respectful remonstrance, signed by the chairman, and now read and approved of by this meeting, against the imposition of the proposed duty.—[The letter of remonstrance we have annexed. The chairman, in all of opinion with the northern coalowners, that the duty will annihilate the export trade. What he says with respect to the trade with Colon is particularly deserving of attention.]—Upon the whole it appears to us that the Premier has gone in to a very rash and inconsiderate measure, in proposing this duty on coal. We cannot believe, if he had been in possession of correct information respecting the magnitude of the interests he would disturb by his proposed law, he would have ventured on it. As it is, we have no doubt he will be compelled to abandon this part of the tariff.

SIR.—These friendly to the measure urge that the tax will be really paid by the foreign consumer, whose competitors this country has reason to fear, and that by thus much enhancing the cost of the production by an export our own manufacturers protected. The opponents on the contrary, contend that the burden will, in reality, have to be borne by our miners, it is

sequence of the reduction in price, which must necessarily be made, in order to equalise the increased charges; in point of fact, dividing the amount of duty between the buyer and seller. Each of these parties overlooks one very material point, and it is upon this in particular that attention is now being directed—namely, the supply for steam navigation abroad, and the need of compensation from America. The West India steam-boats at present form but the first link of a mighty chain of communication, which, if properly fostered, appears likely to work almost complete revolution in the world generally, and affecting this country in particular. It is intended that a line of packets shall ply the whole way down the west coast of South America, and although the vessels which were sent out to run upon this station have, unfortunately, been lost, the scheme is at present in abeyance; but as soon as others can be built, the communication will be resumed, the Governments of Chili and Peru having given advantages too valuable to be lightly thrown away. In connection with these, it is intended to have other vessels plying between them and New Zealand and our Australian Colonies, by means of which, when the passage across the isthmus of Panama is opened, the time consumed in a voyage from this country to the most distant of our settlements in the Southern Ocean will not exceed forty-five days. In the immediate neighbourhood of Port Phillip, large mines of excellent coal have been discovered, and which, when the population becomes larger, may be advantageously worked—thus affording a new employment for capital, to be expended in promoting the welfare of the place from which it is to be drawn. No fear exists but the mines already in operation are sufficient for the present supply of the Southern Colonies, where the application of steam-power is rapidly increasing, now that a superabundance can be obtained for the purpose of extending commercial enterprise. It is feared that the supply for the vessels employed between this kingdom and the eastern coast of America, if impeded by the war in the way, will be obliged to be drawn from the United States, where, especially in Pennsylvania, the increased quantity of coal procured will seriously enter into competition; and hence the doubt, if it be correct, to levy one rate of duty on exports in foreign as well as in British vessels, and without reference to the purpose for which the coal is to be used.

GATEHEAD OBSERVER.—The effects of the imposition of the coal duties, on the one hand, and of their repeal on the other, have been singularly and instructively exemplified. The heavy duties laid upon the export of coal from this country, at the close of the last century, afforded a direct premium and encouragement to the opening of coal mines in Belgium, where such a thing had hardly been thought of before. The repeal of the duty here, in 1834, encouraged the opening of mines, particularly in Northumberland, of a description of coal for which, previously, there had been no remunerative demand. The author of the coal tax would reverse this state of things. He would close the mines in England, which the repeal of the duty has opened, and he would reinvigorate those in Belgium, which the repeal has almost closed. It may suit Tory purposes to talk of Belgium coal as far inferior to English. To the Hottentots, the Lambton's, and the Stewart's, for domestic purposes, it is undoubtedly inferior; but these are not the purposes for which the Belgium is wanted, in competition with the English. The markets of France and Holland require neither Hottentot, nor Lambton's, nor Stewart's, but West Hartley, or coal of similar quality—precisely the sort of coal, in short, which the Belgium most closely resembles, and which, before the Belgium competition was removed by the repeal of the duty here, was hardly classed among the exports from this country.

Letters were received last week, in Newcastle, from Holland, withdrawing extensive orders for coal shipments, unless they could be executed free of duty; and, within these three days, letters have been also received from manufacturers of Rouen (large importers of coal) to the same effect, and stating the intention of the consumers there to draw their supplies from Belgium, should the duty be reimposed. That the Belgium coalowner will not be able to compete with us is easier said than proved; he has the advantage in distance to begin with, and should Sir Robert Peel's duty pass, he will have the further advantage in duty of 10s. 6d. per chaldron. With low freights from Belgium, and with high duties, as well as high freights from England, it is not difficult to conjecture how the contest would terminate. We wish sincerely the experiment may not be tried. It may be useful to give the quantities exported last year from Newcastle and Sunderland, in British as well as in foreign vessels, in order to remove all doubts of the injurious effect which any stoppage of the foreign coal exports would produce upon the British shipowner. The tons of coal exported to foreign parts last year, from Newcastle and Sunderland, were as follows:—

	By British vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.
Newcastle	531,947	204,999	736,947
Sunderland	324,543	85,997	410,541
	856,490	290,996	1,147,486

NEWCASTLE COURANT.—The Belgian coalowners are in high spirits at the prospect of a duty being laid on the export of English coal, which will almost shut it out of the French market. It is stated in a letter from Mons, that so soon had the news been received that shares in some of the good mines rose from 3 to 5 per cent. The owners of coal mines in the department of the Loire are also exulting themselves. Several of them have resolved to expend large sums in improving their mines, whereas, only a few days ago, they would not have expended an additional franc; and if they do expend money judiciously they must in the end obtain good coal and in abundance, for all that is necessary is to go deep enough. The quantity comparatively near the surface is large, but it is earthy; the deeper the miners have gone the more bituminous have they found the coal. The restriction on the export of coal from England will, therefore, have the effect of stimulating the enterprise of the French, and raising many of the English coalowners.

DURHAM CHRONICLE.—The injustice and cruelty of the coal tax will at once be manifested when it is known that the usual spring contracts for supplying coal to the foreign market during the ensuing twelve months have just been entered into; so that merchants—and there are many of them—who, relying on the old law, have agreed to furnish 1000 or 6000 chaldrons of overseas coal at a certain price, find themselves suddenly threatened, by Sir Robert Peel's majority, with a ruinous penalty of 2500 or 3000 guineas, in the shape of a tax of 4s. per ton, or 10s. 7d. per chaldron, on the coal they are bound by agreement to supply. If the Tory Ministry's inquiries had been half as minute as he would have them credit for, surely he could never have been guilty of proposing an enormity like this.

COURIER FRANÇAIS.—The duty which the British Government intends to levy on the export of coal will turn to the detriment of English trade. Our frontiers and steamers will supply themselves with Belgian coal, or draw that article from the inexhaustible mines of the Asturias. In all cases the mines of St. Etienne and Anzin will gain what the Newcastle will lose. The Treasury and industry of Great Britain will be the only sufferers, for our commerce and navy will not pay the contribution which the Tory Ministry proposes laying upon them.

EXTRAORDINARY MINE OF SILVER ORE.—A stone, weighing no less than 234 lbs., yielding from 45 to 50 per cent. of silver, has been lately imported from Chili, which is now in the possession of Messrs. Johnson and Cook, of Hatfield-garden. Its value may be estimated at from 3000 to 3500. This, if another argument were necessary, affords proof of the richness of foreign mines, although our observations with reference to the latter are more immediately directed to tin and copper.

STERNARD OF CORNWALL.—The *Falmouth Packet* states that his Royal Highness Prince Albert is to be forthwith appointed by her Majesty Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, vacant by the decease of the Marquis of Hertford. From what we have heard, we have no hesitation in congratulating the county on this appointment of his Royal Highness, who, we believe, will apply himself vigorously to the reformation of the business at the Duchy office, and direct that the appeals now pending from the Vice-Warden's Court shall be immediately disposed of. This announcement will, we feel assured, be received with pleasure by the miners and the county at large.

COPPER SMELTING.—In consequence of the many complaints made of the early deterioration of the copper of ships on service on the coast of Africa, it has been ordered that in future all her Majesty's vessels destined for service in that quarter shall be sheathed entirely with 32 or 34 copper.

CYPRUSIAN IRON WORKS.—The *Standard* states that 600 tons of "iron" a month will be required at Cyprus than are raised there at present, which will leave from eighty to one hundred miners out of employ—the last in the first rank. Report says, that the workmen in Great Britain are in work only four days a week.

WEST MIDLANDS INSURANCE COMPANY.—A series of actions were brought yesterday at the Kingston Assizes, against William Hoar, as the originator and principal in the establishment of that notorious swindle, the West Midlands Assurance Association. The evidence adduced fully established the truth of what we maintained at the time of its first being introduced to public notice—"that the company was constituted for fraudulent purposes." It is really lamentable to see the long list of dupes to the swindle displayed by the arch-conspirators with whom this notorious association emanated; but it is hoped that one good will result, in the public being convinced of the necessity of the most particular vigilance into the stability of the concern, and respectability of the parties connected, before they invest their capital to the charge of any body of men, no matter how high-sounding their titles or distinctions may be.

GEOLOGY.—A NEW SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY.—No. XII.

BY HENRY GRAHAM HOWARD, ESQ.

TERRESTRIAL STRATA.—PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPOSITION OF TERRESTRIAL STRATA.

While orders, genera, and species, are incessantly occupied in generating ponderable matter, minute aggregates, and elementary proximate principles beneath the ocean waters, those portions of the earth exposed to atmospheric influence, congenial to the development of animal and vegetable life, are equally the scenes of production and reproduction of terrestrial organic and inorganic bodies, ethereal principles, volatile uniform, and vaporous compounds. Of the numerous orders, genera, and species, which inhabit the earth, as also those which inhabit the freshwater lakes, streams, rivers, and even the air, but few retain their primary form when life is extinct, the great majority undergoing decomposition in death, their atomic particles being received by the earth as the general parent and nursing mother of all, and their ethereal, volatile, aërial, and vaporous compounds, disseminating, as the accidents of circumstance may determine, throughout the air, the ocean, and the earth, united, uniting, and contending with each other perpetually, or entering into and becoming component parts of mineral bodies, and thereby producing new results—thus the elementary principles and proximate principles of animal and vegetable bodies are confusedly blended together.

In the ocean, successions of generations of orders, genera, and species, uniting together in groups and families, produce hills and chains of hills, mountains and mountain chains, and extensive beds of matter, all varying in quantities and qualities, but all contributing to the one common purpose—the production of earth; the results produced by terrestrial bodies vary, from oceanic results, in their nature and qualities and disposition. Most of the orders and genera of terrestrial animals and vegetables are as different in conformation to oceanic animals and vegetables as they are in habit, and attaining, singly, greater development of parts. Results are produced peculiar to the earth; thus the polydromes, confined to the medium of the waters, are circumscribed in their sphere of action, but forest trees have scarcely limits to their individual extension, or to the increase of their species. Time, indeed, is necessary for the full development of both; thus generations elapse ere the coral reef has attained its giant size—generations elapse ere the forest tree attains its maturity of growth. We have, it is true, no hills or mountains of bone, the reliques of terrestrial animals, but, in the general decomposition of bodies, and the results produced therefrom, as earths, marls, and clays, equal, in bulk of aggregate, many of the local accumulations of the deep. Beneath the equatorial band, in those localities which favour the rapid production and reproduction of organic bodies, the depositions of matter termed "vegetable earth" are enormously great, and contribute, not only to elevate the plains where they are deposited, but also the depths of the ocean, where they are carried by rivers, and to encroach continually on the boundaries of the waters. The trees of a forest may exist for ages, after having attained maturity of growth, but still its foliage is periodically—nay, perpetually—changing, and the leaves, flowers, and fruits, falling to the earth, on decomposing, add their fibrous constituents to the earth, their volatile principles to the air, the waters, or the earth, and united, uniting, or contending with each other, and with the products of the waters produce a succession of results, sometimes simulating with each other in different localities, as earths, fossils, and minerals—sometimes producing results peculiar to localities. Their atomic particles added to the soil, the particles unite, and become as one with the common base on which the living structure stands erect, simulating with the general mass. Again, vegetable bodies constitute the sole food of numerous animals; thus, the ox may devour ten thousand living productions in a day; by this means the elementary constituents of vegetable bodies pass into the systems of animal bodies, some portion uniting with the animal structure, but the bulk of consolidated matter being cast out at the draught, adding to the soil, and, in common with the soil, being productive of new changes. Again, the roots of plants continually decay, and are as continually being produced; thus, under whatever form or disposition vegetable matter is deposited on the soil it adds its portion to the soil.

Life on the earth holds the tenure of its existence on the same terms as oceanic life, which is by the destruction of other forms of life; vegetable life is produced, is preserved, and is enabled to propagate its species, by the organic remains of animal life; and animal life is preserved by one order devouring other orders, or vegetable bodies; thus it is on earth, as in the waters, production and destruction go hand-in-hand together, and the mineral kingdom advances in the paths of death, decomposition, and change, for matter produced is produced, and, however changed or modified from its primary nature and qualities, when it unites with matter differing from itself, still it is a produced body, and, as such, cannot return to its primary nature as primary matter; thus, for instance, plants and trees may derive the enlargement of their parts, and their peculiarities, from the waters received within their system, together with the oxygen of the atmosphere; but, whatever change the body of the plant may undergo after the functions of life are stayed, the peculiar properties developed in and by life do not return to the elements which, in union, produced them; thus, if acids or alkalis are produced, in their union with other bodies, in the mineral kingdom, the one or the other, or both, may become neutralized, but cannot be destroyed.

It is an error generally embraced by men of science, that the earth receives no increase, but merely changes in its parts and qualities; and also that the waters suffer no diminution; these errors, uniformly persisted in, have led to many false impressions concerning the primary causes of effects produced in the several phenomena of the mineral kingdom, and also to the invention of many life and absurd theories on production and reproduction. From the waters life proceeds, and in life matter, in its consolidated state, originates; the functions of life cease, but the sum of matter produced remains; quantity is produced by unity of parts—quantity from the mathematical adjustment of parts of matter with matter; from matter produced life proceeds, and the sum of matter increases with the progressive development of the organic body, and in reproduction. Every organic body in the ocean abstracts, by its functional operations from the waters, part of which is returned to the waters, but a portion unites, by the forces of affinity, with the body, and becomes a proximate principle or compound result, possessing qualities not belonging to the waters. Again, terrestrial bodies abstract from the waters and from the atmosphere, and a portion of these elements is returned, but another portion is retained by the body, which is thereby enabled to maintain its position as a thing of life, to develop its parts, and to propagate its species.

Terrestrial vegetable bodies increasing in localities, as forests, savannahs, and verdant plains, it follows, of necessity, that the sum of terrestrial earth or vegetable soil continues to increase, for in all bodies decomposition and recomposition is rapidly going on, and all elements earth proceed from the decomposition of animal and vegetable bodies. In the Deserts, where life exists not, there terrestrial vegetable earth is unknown; in local portions of the earth, where it does exist, appears, these vegetable earth is equally scarce; in lands favourable for the development of vegetable life, there it abounds, and vegetable earth abounds also; the extent of production of vegetable earths over depending on the extent of production of vegetable organic bodies, if the vegetable matter be not deposited on the earth by the accidents of flood or the moving force of waters. Increase of earth is, indeed, not at all times developed in those immediate spots where vegetables abound, the decomposing matters being periodically or continually carried away from those places, and deposited in other localities; but, however widely diffused this matter may be, it is a produced body, and as such adds to the consolidated matter of the earth. In lands seated within the tropics, the production and reproduction of both animal and vegetable orders, genera, and species, is wonderfully great in comparison to the same of production in other localities less favoured by Nature. In the ferns and marishes the rank grasses and reeds attain a giant growth, but they are short-lived in their generations, and thus, from continued depositions of matter, the earth rapidly accumulates, and the ferns and marishes filled up disappear, trees of a nobler growth supplanting the more ignominious orders. These climates are favourable for the production of pulses, reeds, and numerous succulent plants, which are prematurely developed in their growth, and which as prematurely decay.

As local affections define the extent of accumulating soil, so do they also define the qualities of the soil; variety in terrestrial bodies produces decomposition, and local union, variety in the qualities of one locality over another locality, and the nature of the primary land, and of atmospheric influence, defines the nature of the animal and vegetable body. There is no defined limit to production, and reproduction beyond that of

the capacity of matter when acted upon to produce, nor is there any defined limit to change in the peculiar structure, composition, and character of animals and vegetables, the peculiarity, extent of form, and partial, or general deviation from that form, depending on local affections for its advance, retardation, growth, decay, change, and death. All soils, however varying in their nature and qualities, originate in the one common source or fountain, which is life, and the extent of these soils depends upon the extent of life developed, or upon moving causes, such as running streams, volcanic action, tidal currents, winds, and other moving powers, which collect the atomic particles, and the aqueous, vaporous, and volatile bodies, and thus form strata, rocks, and mineral beds.

The greater portion of the animal and vegetable bodies enters the mineral kingdom in atomic particles, their volatile and aqueous products uniting with other aggregates, or becoming diffused through the waters, the air, or the earth; these atomic particles, in their general union, are termed *vegetable earths*; in their more concentrated state they are termed *clays*; in their still more concentrated state they are termed *slates*, and numerous other compounds. In the state of vegetable earths the elementary constituents are found to be alkalies, salts, acids, earths, and volatile principles, loosely blended together, and readily separable from each other; the modifications of admixtures of these elementary constituents produce the particular result. In the production of new orders new qualities are sometimes imparted to the soil.

The earth, as a black vegetable mould, has ever a tendency to decompose all organic bodies placed within its medium, and thus it is few bodies are preserved from decomposition when placed within its medium; but in the more intimate union of its parts, as clay, its tendency is to consolidate bodies placed within its medium; thus, shell-bearing animals become silicified bodies, termed petrifications, and the metals are developed in compound bodies placed within its scope of influence. Under local affections many terrestrial animal and vegetable bodies enter the mineral kingdom very little diminished in their quantities; others enlarge in their parts, and develop new properties by imbibition of ethereal, aqueous, or gaseous fluids; thus immense rafts of timber form at the mouth of the Orinoco and other large rivers, and, by long immersion in sea water, imbibe the saline qualities of the waters, until saturated throughout they become specifically heavier than the waters, and sink to the bottom, forming a stratum of wood, which, covered over with alluvion or other deposits, gradually mineralizes as coal. Again, the wood, in its green or dry state, absorbs within its vessels of communication silica and alumina from the bed in which it reposes, and the body becomes a solid silicious substance; thus, and numerous other changes take place in both animal and vegetable bodies when they enter the mineral kingdom.

In the union of particles and proximate principles, of which terrestrial earth is composed, crystalline and amorphous masses are produced, and even the ethereal and volatile principles loosely disseminated in the atmosphere and in the earth, decomposed by the oxygen of the air, unite with the particles and aggregates of matter, and thus the bulk of earth receives a continued accession to its parts and quantities; even the waters and the air enter into the composition of many aggregates. This being the case, it is not necessary for the constant increase of the earth, and for the constant decrease of the waters and the atmosphere, that the elementary constituents of organic bodies should be preserved together as one whole, after the functions of life have ceased, and the body has mingled with the dust; were the leaves of a forest to volatilize entirely, even then the volatile principles, when acted upon by the oxygen, would decompose, and their constituents, uniting with matters of the earth, would become as one with solid matter.

CARBON is freely developed by animal life—it is as freely received by vegetable life as a component part of the organic structure, entering into the vegetable system, and being deposited in the fine of action by the oxygenic principle, and united with previous depositions by the firm of assimilation. Life departing from the vegetable, the framework and the elementary constituents of the body continue in union, or they decompose, as the accidents of circumstance may determine; when decomposition takes place, a portion of the carbon may volatilize, but, although by this means dispersed, it is by no means destroyed, being received by organic and inorganic bodies, and becoming part of the system of one, or of the aggregate bulk of the other.

Vegetable mould is found to contain, on ultimate analysis, the same elementary principles as exist in the living body, but these principles, which in life are developed under various forms or admixtures, are variably developed; thus, in the living plants are found extractive matter, colouring matter, resin, gum, starch, sugar, albumen, gelatine, fatty matter, camphor, acids, volatile oils, coumarone, lignum, tannin, wax, bitumen, alkaloids, earths, and other proximate principles. In the mineral kingdom these several principles, in their combinations, sometimes produce one result, at other times numerous results, in all of which the identity of one or more, or all of these proximate principles, is for ever lost. The same principle of action is equally prevalent in the organic and inorganic kingdoms; thus, organic bodies are formed and matured, and in the matured body new proximate principles are produced from the elementary constituents of the earth, the waters, and the air, and the numerous compounds constituting, in aggregate, the mineral kingdom, are all derived from life, or from the union of elementary principles and proximate principles with each other in death. The affinity of bodies in general governs the deposition of parts and quantities; thus, the acids and the alkalies readily unite, and produce neutral bodies; thus, in the living body, the neutral principles are deposited in the membranes, fibres, cellular and vascular tissues, in the bark, wood, pith and marrow, and the recipient body is thus enabled to expand in its parts, and to develop its peculiar qualities.

The gradual production of vegetable soils is observable in all parts favourable for the development of vegetable organic bodies; the degree of production and reproduction ever depending on local affections. To the full development of vegetable life, these things are essentially necessary—heat, light, and moisture; without these conjoint influences, terrestrial earth would be almost destitute of vegetables, and equally destitute of animals—an expanse of such a quality destructive. The want of moisture proportioned to the degree of heat preserves to the earth its state of sterility—the want of heat horizontally seals the earth from atmospheric influence—and the want of light deprives the plant of its heating tone of colouring, causes it to dwindle away, and eventually to become extinct.

In the happy medium the vegetable kingdom flourishes; here orders follow orders, orders diverge into genera, and genera into species. Production and reproduction are incessant, and, in the continued decomposition of bodies, the earth receives a corresponding increase, either in those localities, or otherwise where they are carried by the waters, the winds, or by other disturbing causes. This gradual addition to the earth is familiarly explained by the growth and reproduction of mosses on rocks; the lichen dendroid flourishes on the hardest rock crystal, without sensibly impairing the surface to which it adheres, and other mosses attach themselves indifferently to all rocks, without altering the quantities and qualities of those rocks; the vegetable body produced, it increases, and multiplies its species with the aid of the atmosphere alone; it gradually enlarges its parts, and as gradually the lower portions of the plant decompose, and form a stratum of vegetable earth, in like manner as the coral-reef candidates in its time, the functions of life in both having ceased. Thus, from generation to generation, there is continued growth and decay, production and reproduction, the plant depositing vegetable mould, the polyp depositing carbonate of lime. As the sum of terrestrial earth increases, so this earth, in turn, acquires the power of production, the form or order produced depending upon the earth for its position, and upon the elements for its support, development, and the propagation of its species. Now is it to vegetable bodies alone terrestrial earth owes its own increase; animal orders, genera, and species, are alike the active agents of production, although to an extent immeasurably less, notwithstanding, in some climates, particular kinds are exceedingly abundant, and their production and reproduction is continually adding to the earth in its quantities and qualities. Again, the elementary constituents of vegetable bodies pass into the systems of many minerals, and accumulating with solid matter, undergo permanent changes or modifications, becoming new results, or being the causes of production of new results. Animals also obtain by devouring each other, and thus new results are, in like manner, produced. The plants are sometimes covered with animals, which derive their sustenance from vegetable bodies; locusts, in their swarms, devour the leaves of day; ants, beetles, slugs, amphibia, serpents, monkeys, and numerous other animals, are equally destructive to the leaves, brain, sensory

and branches, of herbs, shrubs, and fruit and forest trees; even the flies, gnats, and infusoria, perform a most important part in the production of earths—all wage an exterminating war against the vegetable kingdom, or against each other.

In tropical countries, where both heat and moisture predominate, there is an excess of both animal and vegetable life, and orders of both attain a giant size in proportion to orders existing in milder climates. Elephants, buffaloes, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, deer, sheep, and numerous other cattle, crop the coarse luxuriant grasses, or strip the forests of their leaves and young wood; the freshwater lakes teem with fish and amphibious animals; the air is filled with orders, genera, and species, of birds and insects—all performing their part in the economy of Nature, and, by production and destruction, yielding their increase to the earth; by all of them the ætherial, æthereal, and aqueous compounds, upon entering into the living system, become modified or changed in their parts and qualities, and a portion abstracted from each or all becomes a portion of the organic body, and is thus transmitted into the mineral kingdom as consolidated matter, to undergo a new series of changes and modifications of change, matter uniting, separating, or contending with matter perpetually.

THE MINING INTEREST.—At a Meeting of persons interested in the MINES OF CORNWALL, held at Redruth, on Monday, the 26th March.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—Whereas it is proposed in the new tariff of Customs' duties to repeal the existing duties on ores, minerals, and metals imported, and to substitute lower duties in lieu thereof:

1. That so small a duty on copper ores as is here proposed will have the effect of giving the proprietor of foreign mines an advantage over his natural circumstances, at least the amount of the difference between the cost of mining in this country and the cost of mining elsewhere (less the 5 per cent. now imposed as duty); thereby giving a stimulus to foreign production, and bringing into the market an increased quantity of copper in competition with our own.
2. That the said difference may be estimated at above 10 per cent., which duty might be imposed without the least risk that the foreign ore would ever be carried elsewhere to be smelted.
3. That the larger portion of the British copper is now raised from a few deep mines, which if once stopped in consequence of a low price of copper, could not easily be set at work again, and if ever resumed, the capital expended in their restoration must be very large, and much time would be required to accomplish it.
4. That the stoppage of these mines would throw out of employ a very large population, materially reduce the Customs and Excise duties on articles consumed by them, and seriously affect the coasting trade and vessels employed in supplying the mines with coal and other materials.
5. That this meeting is alarmed at the rapid and progressive increase of the importation of rich foreign ores, and unless a sufficient protective duty on such importation be afforded our mines, the British navy and our manufactures, whether in peace or war, are in danger of being supplied for a supply of copper.
6. That the proposed duty on the ore appears to have been fixed without due inquiry into the metallic product of foreign ore, and will be ruinous to the most ancient mining interest of the kingdom, being that of Cornish tin, and, more particularly, this meeting is of opinion that a differential duty between tin and iron ore brought from a foreign country and that brought from a British settlement will prove very prejudicial and tend to fraud and evasion.
7. That it be an instruction to the committee now to be appointed to take into consideration the effects which the proposed alterations in the tariff may be expected to have on iron, lead, spelter, manganese, antimony, tin, slate, and all other mineral productions of this country, and to lay the same before the Government in the way they may judge most likely to secure the interests of the British miner.
8. That it be an instruction to the committee to press the continuance of a deputation on Norway timber used in mines, in such manner that no increased burden may arise from any alteration.
9. That a committee be appointed to draw up a memorial to her Majesty's Government on the subject of the foregoing resolutions, and to act in concert with the members for the county, and other members of both Houses of Parliament connected with Cornwall, in furtherance of the same.
10. That the said committee do consist of Mr. J. H. Tremayne, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Trefry, Mr. Michael Williams, Mr. Alfred Fox, Mr. Joseph Carne, Mr. E. Ley, Mr. W. Reynolds, and Mr. H. Williams.
11. That Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Trefry, Mr. M. Williams, Mr. A. Fox, Mr. Joseph Carne, and Mr. T. S. Booth, be appointed as a deputation to proceed to London on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.
12. That the said resolutions be inserted in the Cornish papers, and in the Mining Journal.
13. That the thanks of this meeting be offered to J. H. Tremayne, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.
14. That a vote of thanks be offered to the county Members, for attending this meeting.

MINING INTEREST.—At a Preliminary Meeting of adventurers and others immediately connected with the Mining Interest of this country, held at 27, New Broad street, London, on Thursday, the 24th of March instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed alterations in duties on the import of foreign ores and metals by the new tariff submitted by Sir Robert Peel to Parliament, and to take such measures thereon as might be deemed expedient.

W. S. VIGERS, Esq. (Deputy Governor of the Miners' Company), in the chair.

The following resolutions having been submitted, were unanimously carried:—

1. That this meeting views with surprise and regret the projected reduction in the duty on foreign ores and metals imported into this country, calculated, as such reduction must be, seriously to affect, and, in many instances, annihilate, the mining interests of the country.
2. That, in the import of foreign copper ores under the proposed tariff, it is manifest, from facts submitted to this meeting, not only that the mining interest of Great Britain must be considerably deteriorated, but that it becomes questionable whether the mines can be worked with any remuneration for the capital employed, arising from the rapidly increasing importation of foreign ore; the quantity imported in 1841 being 61,000 tons, and in 1840, 30,000 tons, or an increase on the annual import of 10,000 tons; the year 1841 having exceeded that of 1840 by 11,000 tons—the produce of the foreign ore being, at least, 100 per cent. higher than those produced in the United Kingdom.
3. That, under the present regulations, foreign ore introduced into this country for the purpose of smelting has the advantages attendant on the admittance of a free ore, and, therefore, that, in admitting it in bond, a home is given to the foreign miner, as well as the benefit he derives from the reduced rates of smelting charges, compared with other countries, even were it practicable to smelt the foreign ore of this produce by themselves.
4. That as the cheapness of slave labour, as well as the facilities of working foreign mines, will prevent the working of our mines generally in this country under the contemplated alterations, this meeting feel it incumbent on them to recommend that the execution of the operations now presenting will not only involve out of employment 10,000 immediately engaged on the mines, but will also render them double the proportion dependent on them, and that, should our mines cease to work from this reduction in value of their produce, many of them can never be again brought into a productive state, and must, if once abandoned, cease to work for ever, and thus render the supply of the produce dependent on foreign mines, which produce is obtained by slave labour, becomes seriously affecting the revenue to the Crown and State.
5. That the contemplated reduction in the duty of foreign tin and iron ore must be productive of the most serious evils, the proposed rate of 20s. per ton on the latter rendering it impracticable to work our home mines with any prospect of advantage, while, at the present prices obtained for their produce, the majority are being carried on without affording any profit to the adventurers.
6. That in the proposed rates of duty affecting the importation of foreign spelter whether as ore, calcined, or manufactured, great injustice is done to the mining labour, as such measures, if carried out, will preclude the smelting of zinc ore, of the manufacture of 1-2 metal from the produce of mines in Cornwall, Devonshire, North and South Wales, the Isle of Man, and Ireland.
7. That the proposed alterations in the duty on ore and pig-lead, with the preparations of that metal, will also seriously affect the lead mines of this country, and cannot but be considered as a part of the tariff requiring modification, and, therefore, an object to which the attention of this meeting should be directed.
8. That as regards foreign bismuth and sulphur ores, although an reduction has taken place on the import duty of the former, the question with reference to the manufactured produce and the produce of the foreign and British trade claims the attention of those embarked in mines in this country producing profits of no small order.
9. That this country is greatly indebted to its mineral productions for the present position, and that the capital employed in working mines affects vast employment to the community, more especially in districts thickly populated, where no other pursuit presents itself where the means of subsistence can be obtained, and that any interference therewith must necessarily tend to aggravate the burdens of the country, while to retard the employment of the peasantry in the working of mines, in various districts, is to retard the development of the foreign and British trade, and the only consequence at which it can arrive is, that the proposed alterations in the present duties, or further advantages being afforded to foreign mines than those now possessed by those of smelting ores in bond, will not only tend to a serious loss on the part of those who have embarked their capital in British mines, but be the means of throwing many thousands of men out of employment.
10. That, taking the amount likely to be produced by the introduction of foreign ores into this country, in the shape of revenue, on the date of the imports for the year 1841, the annual revenue therefrom would be increased by 1,400,000, the capital embarked in mines in the country of Cornwall alone is at least 4,000,000, and which the Government at a low estimate would amount to 1,000,000. That, moreover, the interests of the District of Cornwall, from which a considerable revenue is derived, will be seriously affected by this measure, from the necessary abandonment of the mines.
11. That, in addition to the injury inflicted upon the mining interest of this country by the introduction of foreign ore, it is to be considered that by the proposed alterations the very existence of the Cornish, Devonian, and Welsh, and other mines, which have been hitherto sustained by the duty on foreign ore, will be destroyed, and the only consequence at which it can arrive is, that the proposed alterations in the present duties, or further advantages being afforded to foreign mines than those now possessed by those of smelting ores in bond, will not only tend to a serious loss on the part of those who have embarked their capital in British mines, but be the means of throwing many thousands of men out of employment.
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ON SALE, A NEW LOCOMOTIVE-ENGINE BOILER, with strong round iron box, and ready for tubes, 1 in. diameter, also two cylinders, 14 in. diameter, suitable for the boiler; and a variety of the different parts of an engine, fitted and ready for erecting.—Application, per paid, "T.," Post Office, Warrington, will meet with prompt attention.

SUPERIOR INVESTMENT.—A valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, containing several BEDS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, and other MINERALS, of established existence, TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ORGRAVE HALL, with extensive outbuildings, the residence of the late John Bony, Esq., with about 100 acres of arable and pasture land, with near twenty acres of wood and plantation. Also, five cottages, with a garden to each. The river Rother runs through the meadows, which are well known as superior pasturage for the North Midland Railway, passing within a short distance, to which the owner has an understanding to enable a communication to be made at the Woodhouse Mill station. The estate is in the free, with the land tax redeemed; it is in the immediate neighbourhood of Mr. Fuljamb's fox bounds, and consists of the greater part of the township of Orgrave, in the parish of Botherham, within which town is a distant about three miles, and five miles from Sheffield.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr. Henry Bony, Esq., near Sheffield; or to Mr. Harpur, civil engineer, Barmingham Hill, Botherham.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES. IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.
Anthropological	17, Old Broad-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Royal Architectural	18, Great Court-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Geological	Bull-court, Fleet-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Linnean	Isles-square	Monday	8 P.M.
Naturalists	21, Regent-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Civil Engineers	25, Great George-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Chemical	47, Leicester-square	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	4, Abchurch-lane	Wednesday	7 1/2 P.M.
Geographical	2, Somerset House	Wednesday	8 P.M.
Botanical	27, Pall-mall	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal	2, Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Academy	2, Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Astronomical	2, Somerset House	Friday	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	2, Somerset House	Friday	8 P.M.
Westminster Medical	Exeter Hall	Saturday	8 P.M.
Naturalists	Crofton-street, Regent-street	Saturday	8 P.M.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COMPANY.	MEETINGS.	DAY.	HOUR.
British Steam Navigation Co.	George and Vulture	April	4 1/2-12-1
Great North of England Railway	Norwich, Bury, and York	April	5-12-1
Portsmouth T. & C. Railway Co.	St. Nicholas-square	April	6-12-1
W. London Railway	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
North Western Railway	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Liverpool	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Bolton	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Salford	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Oldham	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Rochdale	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Tameside	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Wigan	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Yorkshire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Lancashire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Cheshire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Derbyshire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Nottingham	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Lincolnshire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Leicestershire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Northamptonshire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Bedfordshire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Hertfordshire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Essex	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Kent	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Surrey	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Sussex	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Hampshire	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Dorset	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Devon	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Cornwall	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Wales	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Ireland	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Scotland	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & France	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Belgium	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Holland	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Prussia	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Austria	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Russia	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Turkey	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Greece	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Egypt	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & India	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & China	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Japan	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Australia	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & New Zealand	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & South America	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Africa	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Asia	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Europe	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & America	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Oceania	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1
Manchester & Antarctica	11, Abchurch-lane	April	7-12-1

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

From unavoidable circumstances our Supplement is postponed.

"T. M." (St. Austell).—Mr. Flanders's inventions cannot be noticed in our columns, except as an advertisement.

The communication of "Ferrum," on Mr. Montague's New System of Philosophy, shall be inserted in our next; also the paper on the Mineral Statistics of Belgium, received—"A Subscriber" (London)—"A North Country Reader"—A. T. J. Martin—"M. S." (Redruth).

TO AGENTS AND CAPTAINS OF MINES.—The Editor will feel much indebted to Captains, and other Agents of mines, abroad and at home, by the transmission of specimens of ore, labelled with the local designation of the mineral, and also the mine, with the view of placing them in a collection, now being formed, having for its object the classification of the several minerals of the various districts—attaching thereto such statistical information as can be acquired. Plans, or sections of mines, with particulars as to the direction and underlay of lodes, with notices of veins, cross veins, faults, &c., will be highly acceptable, and will be placed in cases, in which reference may, at any time, be made by the contributors. It is proposed, from time to time, to give papers, treating on particular districts, in the columns of the Journal, with an illustrative plan, or section.

MUSEUM ILLUSTRATIVE OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of twelve specimens from Dr. Mitchell, LL.D., F.G.S., &c., for which we have our thanks, and which will be placed in the collection, and the name of the donor added, as in all other cases.

The first parcel from Winkfield ("H. T.") has come to hand, but we await the notes accompanying it.

The three cases from New York, per Philadelphia, arrived on the 29th ult., but not yet delivered. We have received no letter of advice as to the contents.

We are indebted to Professor William, of Yale College, for his favours, which shall be acknowledged by next packet.

The specimens, as also the series of rocks, advised some months past by Abraham Geener, Esq., of New Brunswick, have not been received.

We shall be glad to have Mr. Astor's series of the coal measures in Pennsylvania. Mr. Joseph Joseph (of Redruth) is thanked for his kind offer of specimens of foreign ores; we shall be happy to reciprocate favours when we have the power. We will communicate with him as to the best mode of forwarding them.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 26, 1842.

We have good grounds for asserting, on authority which we believe to be unquestionable, that Sir ROBERT PEEL will not accede to the representations of the Mining Interest—having determined on carrying the projected tariff, with certain insignificant alterations.

We have only to express our sincere hope that he will further consider the subject and its importance, as bearing on the industry of this country, and the direful effects which must result from the proposed measure being carried. We are further given to understand that the proposed tax on the coal trade will be at least modified, if not abandoned; and that in spelter, it is expected the duty on sheets will be advanced from 12 to 40s. per ton; this, however, will be no protective duty to our manufacturers, while the effect on the miner remains the same. The continued daily correspondence we receive from the mining districts, sufficiently prove that a strong phalanx will be opposed to the Hon. Baronet, and should that interest co-operate with others who are alike affected by the proposed tariff, we should fear that he cannot maintain his ground. We applaud his boldness in "seizing the bull by the horns," but we deprecate the absence of that prudent caution which we have a right to expect in the acquisition of information from sources whence it could be alone obtained, and which would, doubtless, have saved much anxiety to those interested.

We again resume the consideration of the projected tariff on ores and metals, and shall endeavour to confine ourselves to "facts and figures," affording data from whence deductions may be drawn, whether adverse or otherwise, our present object being to collect information, so that we may place it before our readers, who can then judge for themselves. If we do not, therefore, enter so fully into the question as we could wish, by way of argument, we feel that we fulfil our duty in directing the attention of others to the main and important features which present themselves in the proposed alterations affecting our home mines.

We are glad to find that the mining interest of Cornwall is "up and stirring." We augur good from this first move. The question is one which comes home to every man's hearth who is embarked in mines, and all must, and will, make common cause. The report of the proceedings (for which we have, in some measure, to express our acknowledgments to the Editor of the *Cornwall Gazette*), with the resolutions passed thereat, will be found inserted in our present Number, as also the resolutions of the London committee, who daily add to their strength in numerical force, while such is hardly necessary in the form of arguments; yet it, nevertheless, behoves all interested to communicate any statistical information they may possess—the object being to acquire correct data from the various mining districts, so that the same may be laid before Government.

We regret that space will not permit us this week to enter on the coal trade, but it will be found we are not idle; reports of the proceedings in the north, at Swansea, and the coal districts likely to be affected by the proposed tax of 4s. per ton, have been collected, and are embodied in another part of the Journal, as also such information on subject of the tariff generally which has appeared in the London or provincial press. With these few prefatory remarks, we proceed to discuss "facts and figures."

The following table gives the returns of British and foreign mines from 1828 to 1841, inclusive:—

BRITISH.

FOREIGN.

From the preceding table it will be seen, that the foreign mines for seven years, ending December, 1834, gave a produce, in money, of 74,690*l.*, or an annual average of 10,670*l.*, while for the following seven years, ending December, 1841, the amount realised was 734,931*l.*, or an annual average of 389,261*l.*—thus showing a mean increase on the latter period of 374,591*l.* annually, or, for the seven years, no less a sum than 2,620,937*l.*; and here it is necessary to recall attention to the figures on which these results are based.

It will be apparent, on reference to the table given above, that, in the three years ending 1831, the value of foreign ores imported into this country was only 31,596*l.*, whereas for the like period of three years, ending 1841, the amount was 1,273,097*l.*, or, above eighty times the value of the corresponding period ending 1831; and to render this rapid increase more clear, if we compare the returns of 1830 with 1841, we shall find that, in the former year, it was 425,746*l.*, and in the latter 734,090*l.*, or an increase of 308,344*l.*—being equal to about 80 per cent. advance within the past two years, to which we may add, as worthy of observation, the strong contrast afforded by the returns in 1833 of only 536*l.*, compared with those of 1841, when they had increased to the large amount of 734,090*l.*

Thus much for foreign ores, let us then see what has been the produce of our mines in Cornwall. It will be found that in the first seven years, ending 1834, the total amount was 6,334,000*l.*, or an annual average of 904,143*l.*; and in the last seven years, ending 1841,

returns were 7,348,752, or 1,049,821 annually—showing an average increase of 144,956l. per annum. To render this comparison more clear, we will place side by side the returns of the British and foreign mines, the latter being taken at the value of ores imported:—

Years	British.	Foreign.
1828 (one year).....	£ 807,970	£ 1,368
1828 to 1830 (three years).....	2,540,484	15,139
1828 to 1834 (seven years).....	6,334,060	74,690
1828 to 1837 (second period of 3 years).....	3,195,195	544,702
1828 to 1841 (seven years).....	7,348,752	2,724,931
1828 to 1841 (fourteen years).....	13,682,810	2,799,621
1841 (one year).....	952,044	734,020

That the subject may be fairly canvassed, and that it may not be supposed we arrive at conclusions without some data to govern us, we submit a comparative view of the profit or loss which would attend the import of foreign ores of low produce under the present and proposed alterations, and will, for such purpose, assume ore imported yielding only 10 per cent.

Produce of 10 would at present standard sell, agreeable to price of foreign ore at Swansea, at 103 standard, or about 7l. 10s. per ton—thus the amount obtained would be, on

100 tons of foreign ore, at 7l. 10s. per ton.....	£750
ASSUMED COST.	
£2 0 0 per ton raising on 100 tons of ore.....	£ 200
1 10 0 " " carriage.....	150
1 10 0 " " shipping and port dues.....	50
3 10 0 " " freight.....	350
1 0 0 " " insurance and commission.....	100—850

£5 10 0 per ton, or on 100 tons a loss of..... £100

We now proceed to consider what would be the results were the foreign miner to smelt his ores in this country on his own account, and the figures subjoined will, we believe, be found to be pretty accurate, those affecting the cost of raising, land carriage, freight, insurance, &c., being the same as in the preceding calculation, and the others derived from good authority.

100 tons of foreign ore, 10 per cent. produce, yields.....	10 0
Surplus copper obtained by the smelter, 12½ per cent., or.....	1 5

Makes the total quantity of copper obtained..... 11 5
11 tons 5 cwt. of copper, rendered into sheet copper, at 11d. per lb., the present market price, would yield..... £1155 0 0

100 tons of ore, producing 10 produce, at 2l. cost raising at the mine.....	£200 0 0
Land carriage to port..... at 30s. per ton	150 0 0
Shipping and port charges..... 10s.	50 0 0
Freight..... 70s.	350 0 0
Insurance and commission..... 20s.	100 0 0
Smelting charges..... 20s.	100 0 0
Rolling 11½ tons of copper in Wales, at 60s.	33 15 0
Proposed duty of 5 per cent., ad valorem, on 750l. (the value of the ore if sold at ticketing, at 103 standard).....	37 10 0—1021 5 0

Profit on 100 tons of copper ore, at 10 per cent. produce, smelted in this country..... £133 15 0

It will, therefore, be apparent, if our data be correct, that on the shipment of ores from Cuba, yielding a produce of 10 per cent., and sold at ticketing, under the present regulations, a loss, at the present standard, or price, realised by the ores, would be incurred of 1l. per ton; whereas, if the ores are smelted in this country by the foreign miner, and converted into manufactured, or sheet, copper, he would derive a profit of 1l. 6s. 8d. per ton—making the difference of 2l. 6s. 8d. per ton on those ores which cannot now be imported. A reference to the Ticketing Papers of sales at Swansea will show that heretofore ores of less produce than 14 have seldom been shipped or put up at ticketing, and with the knowledge we are in common with others possess, of the many thousands of tons raised to surface, and therefore only subjected to cost of transit, yielding from 10 to 14 produce—which may, and will, be shipped immediately on the passing of the proposed tariff—we feel that we cannot too strongly impress on those embarked, or interested, in mines, to unite in defeating a measure which must be destructive to our home mining interest.

While on this subject, we will proceed to take another view of the projected measure, and the consequences resulting therefrom.

From the table which is given of the produce or returns of foreign ores imported during the past year, it will be seen that the quantity of ore was 41,429 tons, producing 8488 tons of metallic copper, giving an average of about 20 per cent. on the ore. If to this produce of 8488 tons of copper, we add 12½ per cent., the surplus obtained by the smelter (on which, we believe, no question will arise) it will be found that, assuming the miner smelts his own ore, the actual quantity of copper is 9549 tons. Now, taking this quantity at 8l. per ton (the admitted difference between the price of British and foreign copper), exclusive of freight or other charges, would bring it up to near 10l. per ton—we should find that the amount in favour of the foreign miner on the year's imports is, at 10l. per ton, 95,490l. From this, however, we are to deduct, agreeable to the proposed tariff, 5 per cent. duty, ad valorem, on the ore imported. The produce for the twelve months being 734,040l., the Government duty would, consequently, amount to 36,702l.; this, deducted from 95,490l., being the advantage in gross obtained by the foreign miner, would still leave him a net profit of 58,788l.

This, surely, ought to be enough to convince the Government of the injustice they would do to the mining interest of this country, while they propose to give to the foreign miner a boon he never asked, nor did he ever contemplate. That we may adduce proof that such is really the case, we will merely refer to the Coburn Mining Association, and call upon any parties interested therein to deny the correctness of our representations. These mines alone have, since the formation of the company, paid to the proprietors dividends to the amount of 271,000l., while those declared in 1841 amount to no less a sum than 120,000l. If, then, we assume that the Coburn Mines represent three-fifths of the foreign mining interest, which we are not prepared to admit—merely taking 200,000l. as a total, for the sake of argument—it follows that 35,274l. would be added to their dividends for the past year, or about 25 per cent.—no "small trifle" to the shareholders, and which alone would enable them to import ores of lower produce—a matter, we believe, already determined upon.

We hope, next week, to be in a position to afford further statistical information of interest to the home miner.

STRIKE OF MINERS.—We have just heard that, in consequence of the infliction of a fine upon such of the miners as absented themselves from their work on Easter Monday, a "strike" has taken place on an extensive scale, of the men employed in the Consolidated Mines; about two hundred of the dissentients went in a body, on Thursday, to the Carn Breu Mines, and other establishments, for the purpose of organising a "working miners' union." We trust they may be dissuaded, by some influential friends, from pursuing the rash course they seem bent on, or, as is invariably the case, any change that may be effected from their "agitating" will most assuredly turn to their own detriment. This is a fearful movement, at a moment when the whole mining interest of Cornwall is, as it were, on the eve of a revolution, and the question arising—whether the working miner is hereafter to obtain employment or not? We understand the miners are looking to an advance on their present earnings, which do not exceed 50s. per month—this is the real cause of the movement.

MINING INTEREST OF CORNWALL.

An influential meeting of adventurers, and others interested in Cornish mines, was held in Redruth, Cornwall, on Monday, the 28th ult., which was very numerously attended. Among those present, and who took part in the proceedings, were E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., M.P., Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., J. H. Tremayne, Esq., J. T. Trevelyan, Esq., J. S. Enys, Esq., N. Kendall, Esq., H. Williams, Esq., John Vivian, Esq., J. Williams, Esq., Michael Williams, Esq., W. Williams, Esq., F. Rogers, Esq., S. Boriase, Esq., William Vice, Esq., W. H. Vice, Esq., R. W. Fox, Esq., Alfred Fox, Esq., Barclay Fox, Esq., J. N. R. Millett, Esq., Edwin Ley, Esq., Henry P. Andrew, Esq., Glynn Grylls, Esq., T. S. Bolitho, Esq., Richard Pearce, Esq., Robert Twedy, Esq., R. Taylor, Esq., G. Simmons, Esq., G. N. Simmons, Esq., Paul Williams, Esq., C. K. Vigers, Esq., Stephen Davey, Esq., R. V. Davey, Esq., Colan Harvey, Esq., S. Moyle, Esq., B. Sampson, Esq., and many practically conversant with the interests of the mines, including Captains W. Richards, Francis, Tredinnick, John Lyle, N. Vivian, F. Barrett, and others. The meeting was called, as expressed in the advertisement convening the same, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to protect the mining interests of the county against the serious effects likely to result from the new tariff, and the mode by which incomes on profits of mines was proposed to be levied.

JOHN HEARLE TREMAYNE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the deep interest he felt in the question about to be submitted to the consideration of the meeting, and, although not so competent as many present to preside over their proceedings, the measures proposed had his hearty concurrence. In noticing more especially the objects of the meeting, the chairman observed that he was perfectly convinced it was a question of deeper interest to the county of Cornwall than any they had considered for years. He trusted they would approach it with calmness and consideration, carefully avoiding all political feeling. They should remember that the prevailing current of feeling was in favour of free trade, and, therefore, they should be very careful not to fall into the error they had committed before, of asking a great deal, and thereby obtaining nothing. He alluded particularly to one question, as to which he was willing to bear his part of the blame—the introduction of foreign ore for smelting. There they applied for an absolute prohibition, and thereby obtained no duty at all. But, at the same time, they must press urgently on the Government, that they stood up in defence of commodities of which this county produced a very large proportion of all that is raised in the world.

Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS said, it devolved upon him to explain the object of calling this meeting. In consequence of the proposed new tariff, some gentlemen connected with the mining interests had signed the requisition, which originated at the Consolidated Mines. Their object was to endeavour to prevail on her Majesty's Government to lay a protective duty on the importation of foreign ore. They did not consider that the 5 per cent. mentioned in the tariff was a sufficient protection for the deep mines of Cornwall, particularly when those deep mines had to compete with the rich ores of Chili and Cuba, and when they considered the very great depth of the Cornish mines, and the shallowness of foreign mines, they felt that it was impossible for them to compete. They had observed, that ever since foreign ores had been introduced into this country for smelting, they had gone on gradually increasing, till now they had become equal to two-fifths of the produce of the whole county. Should they go on still further increasing, the consequence must be, that the Cornish mines must be still further depressed. Therefore, he considered that the mere 5 per cent. duty would not be a sufficient protection. Where the wages of labour were so heavy, and where many articles consumed in those mines were so heavily taxed, it was impossible that they could compete with the foreign miner. He had prepared a few resolutions, which he would submit to the meeting. The proposed resolutions were also intended as instructions to a committee, to be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Board of Trade, to be presented by the Members for the county, and the other Members of Parliament connected with Cornwall. [Mr. Williams here read the series of resolutions, which, as subsequently modified, will be found in our advertising columns.]

Mr. J. T. TREMAYNE seconded the resolutions. He was sure they were asking nothing but common justice. As to their competing with foreign mines worked by a few Cornish miners, aided by slaves, it was a thing which, he thought, the Government, if it knew the great employment of the people, and the large consumption of articles paying heavy Customs and Excise duties, in the Cornish mines, would never permit. He was afraid that proper consideration had not been given to the point, indeed it was evident that the proposed alteration had been made general, without considering how it would affect this county, and a considerable part of Ireland, Derby, and other mining districts. Not only copper and tin, but all other minerals, ought to have a due protection. In order to show the amount of money expended in the Cornish mines, and how that money was expended, he had just made a few notes respecting the mine with which he had been concerned for a great number of years, and he made no apology for reading extracts therefrom. They would, he believed, satisfy every reasonable man that Cornish mines were entitled to proper protection. He knew in many cases it was supposed that mines had very much increased poor rates—that they were a sort of necessary evil in this county. He would, therefore, show what the poor rates and population were in the parish of Tywardreath before the Fowey Consols were set on, and what were the population and poor rates at the present time. Those mines were first put on by certain adventurers in 1812. At first there was only one mine, then called Wheal Treasure. Afterwards, others were added, forming what were now called the Fowey Consols. In 1812 the population of the parish of Tywardreath, extending over about 3000 acres, amounted to 241. The poor's rate during the following year amounted to 450s. 3s. 14d., and the maintenance of the poor cost 452l. 12s. 6d. The real value of the parish on which the assessment was made, on lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments (the mines not being then productive) amounted to 3601l. 5s. The population of the parish in 1841 amounted to 3136. The poor's rate for the year ending within fourteen days after Lady-day, 1841, amounted to 654l. 5s. 4d.; and the expenditure for the same time to 658l. 2s. 3d.,—of which 399l. 11s. 7d. was assessed on lands, tenements, &c., and 263l. 12s. 9d., on the dues paid from Fowey Consols Mine to the lords of the soil. The value of the lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments, on which the poor's rate was assessed in 1841 amounted to 5204l. 7s. 7d.; and the amount of lord's dues assessed was 3499l. 1s. 9d.—making the total value of rateable property within the parish 8703l. 9s. 4d.; so that he thought the mines had done great good in increasing the value of lord's dues, and also in reducing the proportion of rates on other property. In 1815 they first began to make returns of copper, but for a long time they went on very doubtfully. In 1823, eleven years from the commencement of the mine, there had been expended 135,000l.; by that time they had sold copper ore to the same amount, 135,000l.—so that they were then brought square; and after that the adventurers began to make profits. From August, 1815, to the end of 1841, the total quantity of copper ore sold was 234,486 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs.; the total amount of money received for these ores was 1,422,633l. 17s. 14d. Now, they had heard a great deal about protection to the farmer and the landholder. He came here, prepared to show that in the outlay of the money he had spoken of there were others benefited besides the adventurers and the lord. The labourer had a great part of the money, and, therefore, if they should be deprived of the means of maintaining the labouring population, they should be in a most deplorable state. Out of the 1,422,633l. 17s. 14d. received for ore, the lords of the soil had received for dues 95,616l. 15s. 4d.; the farmers had received for damage done to the surface, 2436l. 2s. 8d.; the parish had received for parochial rates, 8802l. 12s. 8d.; the total amount of dividends, or profits paid to the adventurers, was 175,912l. 11s.; the reserved fund, out of profits not divided, was 6082l. 8s. 6d.; value of stock on the mine, engines, materials, &c., might be taken at 60,000l.; the total outlay for store, was 237,966l. 15s. 7d.; the remainder of the 1,422,633l. 17s. 14d. had been expended in wages—making about 1,000,000l. all gone to the labouring classes. He had, at this moment, in his employ 3050 people, all of whom, in his opinion, if this unfortunate alteration of duty should take place without any modification, would, at no very distant day, be thrown out of work, and have to seek the world over for employment. Out of their wages, the labourers had contributed to the mine club, for medical attendance, 4494l. 10s. 7d.; and also for the maintenance of those unable to work during illness, and for assisting the widows of the deceased miners, 8637l. 14s. 4d.—by which means the parish had hardly

any burden from those mines. The number of people now employed in Fowey Consols Mine amounted to 1792, supporting a population exceeding 7000. To show the value of mining to the county, he would just read what the stores had cost, and a few of the items of stores, for the last five years, viz.:—Iron castings, 9864l. 18s. 7d.; Norway and other timber, 14,488l. 13s. 1d.; gunpowder, 8743l. 5s.; candles and tallow, 11,457l. 9s. 2d.; cordage and tar, 5634l. 7s. 5d.; coals, 9114l. 18s. 4d.; iron and steel, 7061l. 14s. 9d.; and oil, 1019l. 6s. 8d. Of Norway timber, in which they were now to be deprived of the drawback (if they should have the new tariff), the average consumption had been, for some years, 992 loads a-year. The average drawback had been about 2268l., and the duty paid to Government had been 455l. annually. The population in the adjoining parishes, owing to Fowey Consols and other mines, had also increased as in Tywardreath. In 1811 the population in St. Austell was only 3686, whereas in 1841 it amounted to 10,179. In St. Bilezik, almost contiguous to Fowey Consols, in 1811 the population was 442; in 1841 it was 3211. He should be glad to know what a population that had gone on increasing from about 4800 to 17,000 could do, supposing the mines were not properly protected? Agriculture would not support them—manufactures would not support them. He trusted they should make out such a case as would induce the Minister to consider that mines were not only profitable to the lord and adventurer, but also to the labourer—that they were the stay of this county—and that at least a third of the county was supported by mining operations. With regard to the great difference of trade in the neighbourhood, in 1809, only two years before those mines went to work, the whole receipts of the Custom House for the port of Fowey amounted to 2525l. Mining at that time, in the eastern part of Cornwall, was in its infancy, and all the copper ore shipped from the port of Fowey in the same year amounted only to 145 tons. Since the mines have prospered, the trade of the Custom House has gone on gradually increasing up to 25,532l. And with regard to shipping, though he had not gone into details on the subject, he ventured to say it had increased just as much as the revenue of the Custom House. In fact, he would say they had as large an export and import trade in the Fowey Custom House as there was in any port in the county, merely from the immense quantity of materials for mines, and the produce of mines and clay works, shipped in the port of Fowey. They might go to the Government, and though it was pledged to a certain set, he would say to Sir Robert Peel, "you have taken very great pains to ascertain what quantity of corn could be introduced into this country, and I think you are bound, if you doubt our statements, to find out what copper could be introduced, what copper could be raised in the Cuba Mines, and at what rate it could be brought to this country." He had not the honour of knowing Sir Robert Peel, but he thought no reasonable man could refuse to do that. When they showed that the salvation of the county depended on his decision, he thought no Minister would refuse to inquire into such statements. He could only add, that he should be very glad to lend a helping hand, to prevent that, the result of which he was almost afraid to contemplate.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from E. Turner, Esq., M.P., apologising for his unavoidable absence from the meeting, and stating that he should feel it his duty to be in London immediately after the vacation to watch the proceedings in Parliament as to the mining interests of Cornwall; he begged, however, to bring before the meeting that which had been shown by the Parliamentary papers, and which afforded matter for grave consideration as regarded our home mines; his opinion was that with a duty of 5 per cent. on copper, however to be levied, the Cornish miner must suffer much before the foreign producer can be reached; he hoped that the resolutions to be adopted would not be based on the moderate prosperity of mining affairs at this time as to copper and lead, but grounded on that adversity which would be sure to overtake them, unless the Government lent a willing ear to afford moderate protection where it might with the greatest truth be said that the support of half of West Cornwall, as to its working population, depended, and the whole of the county more or less interested. As to the statement in the tariff of tin ores, it was one of those errors to be corrected; he said this, because at an interview with the Vice-President of the Board of Trade he did not seem to be aware that tin ore was of various quality and value. The following is the statement referred to as regards copper:—In 1837, from Cuba and Chili, 289,500 cwt.; in 1839, ditto, 528,500 cwt.; and in 1841, ditto, 742,000 cwt.—showing an excess of ore, and that of rich ore, of no less than 452,500 cwt. in 1841 over that of 1837. The chairman then stated that he had received a communication from London, signed "W. R. Vigers," with the resolutions adopted at a meeting of adventurers and others connected with the mining interest, held on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 37, New Broad-street—which were about being read, when it was submitted, that having been inserted in the *Mining Journal*, copies of which had been furnished, and generally distributed, the reading of such was unnecessary.

Mr. M. WILLIAMS read a letter from the Earl of Falmouth, stating his regret at being unable to attend the meeting, and adding that he should be happy to aid the mining interest, both in the House and out of it.—Letters were also read from Mr. St. Aubyn and Mr. Bassett.

Mr. M. WILLIAMS wished to make some observations on the progressive increase in the importation of foreign copper since it had been admitted under bond; but he would first call attention to another fact—when foreign copper was first allowed, in 1828, to be smelted under bond, the produce of Cornwall was 10,573 tons, while in 1841 it was 10,799 tons. This showed the effect which the introduction of foreign copper ore, to be smelted under bond, had upon the British mines, as the produce of British mines had not increased with the increase of manufactures, which it did before the importation of foreign ore, because there was not the same encouragement now afforded to British mines. He would proceed to show what had been the injurious effect of encouraging the importation of foreign copper ore, from their first introduction in 1828 to the end of 1841.—In 1828 there was only 15 tons imported; in 1829, 99 tons; in 1830, 88 tons; in 1831, 105 tons; in 1832, 65 tons; in 1833, 175 tons. From this date, when it became a general matter of business, it would however be found the rapid increase which had taken place; in 1834 there was 373 tons; in 1835, 1653 tons; in 1836, 1732 tons; in 1837, 3073 tons; in 1838, 4797 tons; in 1839, 5282 tons; in 1840, 7466 tons; and in the past year, 8488 tons. So that foreign production had now so much increased as to become rather more than two-fifths of the whole produce of the British mines in copper.—[Mr. Williams here appears to have formed by far too low an estimate.—Ed. M. J.]

The resolutions were then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. An irregular discussion ensued, in the course of which the propriety of advocating, and claiming from the Government, a protective duty in favour of all British metals, metallic ores, and minerals, including manganese and china clay, was considered, as also the proportionate duties between tin and tin ore, and the differential duties on ores and metals, the produce of foreign countries, and of British possessions, with the necessity of guarding against the introduction of foreign produce, through our colonies, at the lower rate of duty imposed on the latter. The propriety of endeavouring to obtain an ad valorem duty on foreign tin was also entertained, in consequence of the great variety of produce from the foreign mines, some ores from the Straits of Malacca yielding not more than 12 per cent., while others produce 80; consequently, the 1l. a ton, which would be a fair protection as to inferior ore, would not come to more than about 2 per cent. on the richer; the duty of urging the continuance of the drawback on Norway timber used in mines, as also the subject of income tax levied on profits of mines, formed subject of observation. With regard to the relative proportions of duty on tin ore and tin, Sir C. Lemon stated, that, from a conversation he had had with Mr. Gladstone, it appeared that that gentleman was not, at first, aware of the very high produce of Banca ore. He (Sir C. Lemon) thought the Board of Trade would not be unwilling to consider that matter favourably.

On the subject of the importation of the produce of the British possessions, Sir C. Lemon mentioned, that, before he left town, Mr. Seymour Trevelyan showed him a report by his brother to the Governor-General of India. He had been sent out to survey the grounds on a portion of the Burmah territory, called to this country; after having shown that the country generally was exceedingly abundant in tin, he concludes with this observation:—"It will be seen that the tin of the province offers an ordinary inducement to the outlay of capital." This district was now a British possession, and the tin raised there would be brought into competition with British produce, under a protecting duty of not more than 6s. This subject ought not to be overlooked, because if capital should be embarked in the East Indies under the expectation that no larger duty would be the

* This could only apply to the case of ore, and not the value, which is lost from the ore.

posed than that now contemplated, it would be exceedingly difficult hereafter to impose a heavier duty. Sir Charles, with reference to the proposed differential duties, spoke of the probability that tin raised in Singapore and other places would be brought to India, and thence shipped at the very low duty; they had great reason to complain of that, because the principle was altogether a new one; no differential duty had been before applied, so as to draw a distinction between the metals of this country and those of our colonies. He (Sir C. Lemon) afterwards remarked, that he thought that, on the part of the Government, there would be very little objection to reconsider the subject of the differential duties. Sir Charles quoted an observation of Sir Robert Peel's, wherein, after professing a general readiness to receive suggestions, the Premier admitted that the subject of the application of differential duties was fairly matter for future consideration.

On the subject of the income tax on profits of mines, Mr. TREMAYNE read an abstract from the provisions of the Income Tax Act of 1806, wherein it was enacted, that income on mines should be charged on an average of five years, exclusive of lands occupied about the concerns. An adventurer may set against his profits in one concern his losses in another, and one assessment shall be made on the balance, in the parish where the adventurer shall be chargeable to the greatest amount. If mines fail, and the average of five years do not prove a fair estimate, on proof before Commissioners of General Purposes, the value may be computed on the profits of the preceding year; and if mines shall have wholly failed, the assessment may be discharged.—A committee was ultimately appointed, the committee to receive, as instructions, the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

The following gentlemen were chosen by the meeting to form a deputation to wait on Sir R. Peel with a memorial, to be prepared by the committee in accordance with the resolutions.—Messrs. John Taylor, Trefry, M. Williams, A. Fox, Joseph Carr, and T. S. Bolitho.—A vote of thanks to the chairman having been unanimously carried, the chairman briefly returned thanks, and the meeting broke up.

THE NEW TARIFF—THE COAL TRADE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There are a great many reasons why Sir Robert Peel's export duty on coals should not be levied, and I think, had he been at all aware of the real position of the subject, he would never, for so paltry an amount, have thrown a trade already very much depressed into utter confusion. It will decrease the demand and consumption abroad, and nip, in the bud, that growing desire for consuming English coal which is fast springing up on the continent. The tax will be a partial one, and only affect certain collieries sending coals over sea for steam navigation; and as this open-burning coal resembles more the fuel which foreigners have been generally accustomed to burn, they use it for cooking and household purposes. The consumption in manufactures is too insignificant to mention, and the location of which is too distant from the seaports to admit of their obtaining it at a rate to compete with wood, which is the fuel they generally use. The coals sent abroad are, for the most part, such as pass under the name of "The Hartleys," and vend from collieries in the neighbourhood of Crumlington; and from that place to Warkworth is a complete bed of steam coal. Lord Londonderry, and the trustees of Earl Durham, with the Haswell Company, vend a kind of steam coal, called "hobby coal," but their chief and only profitable trade is their best Wall's End, none of which goes over-sea. These last observations apply also to the South Durham and Auckland districts, neither of which would be affected by the proposed impost in the same degree as the Northumberland collieries.

There are upwards of 150 collieries in Durham and Northumberland, but the collieries affected by the duty would be West Hartley, Carr's Hartley, Biddle's Hartley, Taylor's Hartley, Jobling's Hartley, Netherthorpe Hartley—these, with Lunsey, in Durham; would pay two-thirds of the duty. Cowper Hartley, Bedlington Hartley, Nelson's Hartley, Radcliffe Hartley, and Seaton Delaval Hartley—these collieries have been started on immense outlay of capital, on the faith of a foreign vend. If there is to be a duty on coals it ought to be on coals generally, and not on a colliery dealing exclusively in coals fit for the foreign market. The effect of the 4s. export duty on the actual cost of our best screened steam coal would be 80, per cent.—on the best, or not coals, 13, per cent.—and on small coals 90, per cent. From this you will perceive it will operate as a total prohibition of vending the two latter descriptions of coals.

A most important subject connected with the export of coals abroad is the employment of a class of English ships called coasters, which have been thrown out of employment by the steamers and large vessels now used in the London coal trade. These vessels will be completely laid aside, for there is no doubt, if the foreigners take our coals at all, it will be in their own bottoms, which can be sailed at one-half the cost. If Sir Robert Peel cannot do without a tax on coals let him tax coals of every description, but he would do much more good if he insisted on foreigners taking off all restriction on our coals. As far as we are concerned, it will have a most disastrous effect, not only as regards foreign contracts already entered into, but prevent those we were about to engage in. Indeed, it will upset our arrangements altogether, and the harm it has already done, and doing, is becoming apparent every point, as we are daily receiving letters, abandoning contracts and vacating charters. I consider the effect of this measure to be, generally, from 70, to 80, per cent. on the actual cost of the coal, and upwards of 30, per cent. on the profits of the article; added to this is to be paid the income tax or property tax. The actual cost of our best coal is 3s. per ton, which we sell for 5s. per ton—leaving a profit of 1s. per ton. The actual cost of our inferior coal is 1s. 3d. per ton, which we sell for 3s. 3d.—leaving a profit of 2s. per ton.

THE NEW TARIFF—THE COAL TRADE.

LETTER OF REMONSTRANCE TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

SIR,—As chairman of the meeting held this day, in the Town Hall at Swansea, and in compliance with the instructions of such meeting, I beg leave to call your attention to the enclosed resolutions, and respectfully to invite your consideration to the few remarks which I am also instructed to make, in the name and on behalf of the said meeting.

Assuming your only object, in proposing to Parliament this duty on coal and culm exported foreign, to be for the purpose of revenue, but not presuming to know the ground of your calculation for expected benefit therefrom to the revenue, I beg leave to submit the few following facts, which seem to be material for a correct calculation on this question.—In the vast coal-field of South Wales is found, in immense abundance, a non-bituminous coal, of peculiar and highly valuable properties, called stone coal, and now better known to the public under the more scientific name of anthracite. The superior properties of this coal over all other descriptions of coal, for many purposes, are now beginning to be discovered and appreciated by foreigners. The selling price of this coal (large) is, on the average, from 5s. to 12s. a ton on board ship. Culm (which is a trade term, contradistinguished from stone coal, large) signifies the large and small of the stone coal together, as worked, or the small only. The selling price of this article, on board ship, varies according to the size and quality, from 3s. to 6s. a ton; but large quantities are shipped at from 4s. to 5s. a ton. In the same coal-field, and no less abundant, is another description of coal, also non-bituminous, called free-burning. This being particularly adapted for steam-engines, is now coming into great demand for steam navigation, both at home and abroad; and large quantities are now carried out to Malta, and other parts of the Mediterranean, for steam-vessels. The other description of coal in this coal-field is the bituminous coal, of similar quality to the coal of the northern collieries. The selling price of this article, on board ship, is from 3s. to 5s. a ton; and the average may be taken at about 4s. a ton. Thus it will be seen, that, independently of the bituminous coal, the chief reliance of the coalowners in South Wales, is on the peculiar produce of stone coal, culm, and free-burning coal. It will also be seen, that, from geographical position, the collieries of South Wales derive some advantage in freight to Bristol, and along the south coast of France, to Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, where considerable quantities of Welsh coal are now sent.

It will, therefore, be evident, that, if the proposed duty on the foreign export of coal and culm be prohibitory, a very severe injury will thereby be inflicted on the coalowners, shipowners, and others dependent on and connected with them in South Wales, and that such injury must operate greatly in aggravation of the present distressed state of this part of the country. Now, on the question whether the proposed duty of 4s. a ton will be prohibitory or not, the following returns to Parliament may furnish some criterion for calculation.—It appears, from these returns, that the quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries, and the British possessions abroad, in 1835, was 1,431,051 tons; and that

out of this quantity was produced to the revenue, at the rated duty of 4s. a ton, for exportation in foreign ships, not under the reciprocity treaties, only 577,817s. 3d. The same return for 1840 shows 1,592,283 tons, and the total amount of the same duty thereon was only 47,631s. 17s. 3d. This is certainly not conclusive proof that the same duty imposed on all coals exported foreign, will be productive of the same, or similar results; but the inference is strong that a very considerable diminution in the quantity of coal exported foreign will be the consequence. If so, I would beg leave to submit, that the injury thereby inflicted on trade, and the consequent aggravation of distress and suffering in these parts, may, and probably will, be attended with a proportionate diminution in the consumption of excisable articles, and a consequent diminution of revenue, for which the total produce of this afflicting tax may be a very inadequate compensation.

With respect to the supposed benefit to British manufacturers, by thus taxing the supplies of coal to foreign competitors, this is founded on a fallacy in fact well known to the coalowners in these parts. They are perfectly aware, though Parliament may not be, that a very trifling proportion of the coal exported foreign ever reaches the manufacturing districts of the continent; nor is it easy to imagine why it should be otherwise, it being a well-known fact, that all the principal manufacturing districts are situated within reach of their own natural supplies of coal, in quality and quantity hitherto quite sufficient for their purposes. But it is easy to imagine that one of the effects of the proposed duty will be to promote the competition of foreign against British coal. The supplies of coal and culm exported foreign from South Wales are chiefly to the port of Bristol, and to the ports along the south coast of France; and there the same so delivered is consumed.

But one of the immediate effects of this proposed duty will be to encourage the expenditure of capital in foreign countries, in the construction of roads, canals, and railways, for very widely extending the present limits of supply from native sources, and thereby, in the same proportion, reducing the present limits of supply from British sources. Thus, for instance, the coal of Belgium will penetrate into the country along the coast, and probably into Holland; so also the coal which abounds in various parts of France, will penetrate into those parts which are now within our reach, and will drive us out of this market, and not only without any corresponding benefit to the revenue, but with certain and positive loss.

To take another instance, in Cuba. The importation of copper ore from Cuba constitutes a very considerable portion of the trade of Swansea. The ships employed in this trade are from 300 to 500 tons burden. The only back freight for these ships is Welsh coal; this must cease under a duty of 4s. a ton; and no coal of excellent quality is known to abound in Cuba, within ten miles of the port, it is reasonable to infer that the prohibitory duty on British coal will force the expenditure of capital for the construction of railroads, or other roads over this distance of ten miles, which alone are required for the abundant supply of coal in Cuba. But the coal so abundant in various parts of the world, and which will be thus forced into competition with British coal, will probably greatly diminish, if not entirely cut us off from, the extensive markets now opening in all parts of the globe for that description of coal called free-burning, so superior for all steam purposes, and so abundant in the coal-field of South Wales.

To show, in another point of view, the enormity of this proposed tax, I will merely observe that it is 800 per cent. on the usual royalty payable to landholders for the best bituminous coal in this part of the country; and above 1000 per cent. on the usual royalty for a large description of non-bituminous coal.

In the hope that the enclosed resolutions, with these accompanying remarks, may be thought deserving of your favourable consideration,

I have the honour to remain, Sir, &c., &c.,
Cubston Lodge, Neath, March 21. CHARLES TENNANT.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW TARIFF—ADMISSION OF FOREIGN COPPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Allow me, through your valuable Journal, to urge on the deputation about to wait on the Minister, on the subject of foreign ore, the propriety of a 10 per cent. duty on the copper in the ores, instead of on the ores themselves, for, rely on it, the alteration in the tariff will be an inducement to bring in regulus of high produce (notwithstanding the opinion of "R. W." to the contrary), and, in the production of this regulus, poor ore, now valueless, may be advantageously mixed in with the better, which, of course, will increase the quantity of copper; and here I would remark, that "R. W." very rightly says, it matters not whether copper comes in in the shape of regulus or in the ore, for what we have to fear from is the quantity of copper so introduced. You will see at once what I mean, when you consider that 10 per cent. on ores of 20 per cent. is about equal to 8 to 10 in the standard, this being the difference made for a long time past in the prices paid for English and foreign ores. But, make the same calculation on ores and regulus of 70 per cent., how then stands the case?—Most unquestionably an advantage to foreign rich ore of more than 15 per cent. If, then, my view of the matter be correct, 10, per ton on the copper in the ores will leave the foreign miner in the same position as heretofore as to price, whilst the smelter will be free to sell the copper in the home market, which is what the manufacturers require. Another alteration I would bring under the notice of the deputation is in the duty of foreign copper; 10, per ton, as proposed, will be a prohibitory one—let it be 3, to 4, per ton, then copper will become an additional article of commerce for our merchants, our manufacturers will have a still further supply of it, and the revenue will be benefited, whilst we shall lessen the supply of the article in the foreign market for the French and Americans, and, consequently, increase the demand at home—in fact, shall almost have the control of the copper market for the whole world, which is what all English miners should strive for, since in no other way can they hope to maintain a remunerating standard for English mines.
London, March 31.

THE NEW TARIFF—IMPORT DUTY ON WROUGHT-IRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—While so many of your correspondents are needlessly alarmed at the extent of the reductions proposed to be made in the customs' duties, and complain of the injury and distress which they consider will thereby be inflicted upon them in their respective trades, I, on the other hand, beg to call your attention to one item in the tariff, which, I humbly conceive, may be reduced to a much greater extent than is proposed to be done, not only without injury to any particular class, but with positive benefit to a branch of one of our most important and thriving trades, and consequently beneficial to the community at large. I refer to the duty on wrought-iron, which is now 30s. per ton, and which, by the new scheme of duties, it is proposed to reduce to 20s. per ton, if imported from foreign countries, and 2s. 6d. if imported from any of our colonial possessions. As no iron has ever been received from any of our colonies, nor, as far as I can learn, is there any probability of deriving our future supplies from such sources, the differential duty of 2s. 6d. per ton necessarily becomes altogether unnecessary. It is well known that nearly all the iron imported at the 30s. duty is from Sweden, and intended to be manufactured into the better and finer description of steel articles, such as cutlery, carpenters' tools, surgical instruments, &c., &c.; the peculiar manner in which it is prepared, being hammered instead of rolled, and made from charcoal instead of pit coal and coke, and perhaps also some unknown peculiarity in the ore itself, render it much superior for those purposes than any manufactured here. The iron manufactured in England into steel is intended only for the coarser description of articles, and although inferior in quality to the Swedish iron is considered quite good enough for the purposes for which it is intended, and is, moreover, considerably cheaper than the other, but is altogether unsuitable for fine steel articles. There is, therefore, no home trade or interest which competes for the supply of these articles, and a further reduction of the duty than that already contemplated cannot be prejudicial in the slightest degree to the iron trade. We are compelled to purchase all we require from Sweden, and a reduction of the price of the raw material must prove beneficial to the community by reducing the price of the manufactured article. But the benefit to the home trade would be trifling compared with the injuries such a reduction would give to the export trade. The manufacturers of Nailhead and Wulverhampton, bordered with the additional freight and duty, have of late years experienced considerable difficulties in disposing of their goods at remunerating prices in foreign markets, from their having to compete on equal (or rather, as regards their greater expenses, on unequal) terms; they are now met in the markets of the United States, South America, and elsewhere by the steel manufactured in Belgium, Germany, &c., and they are necessarily compelled to reduce their prices to

a level with the prices of the foreign manufacturers before they can effect any sales whatever. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to this trade that the cost of the raw material should be reduced as much as possible; the manufacturer, else, notwithstanding the advantages he undoubtedly possesses in coal and machinery, we must be content to surrender the whole export trade into the hands of foreigners, and confine our business exclusively to the supply of the home markets. Various high duties had at different times been imposed upon the importation of iron by Mr. Pitt, for the purposes of revenue, during the war, but importation, except for steel, has altogether ceased since 1790. The export trade of fine steel articles, exclusively manufactured from iron so imported, has entirely grown up since the year 1825, when Mr. Huskisson reduced the duty from 67. 10s. per ton to 30s., its present amount. It is now proposed by Sir R. Peel to make a further reduction of 10s., leaving the duty at 20s. per ton. It is difficult to conceive, except for the purpose of retaining the small amount of revenue it at present realises, upon what principle it is intended still to retain so high a duty; the revenue from this source in 1839 was under 21,000, and it has never much exceeded that amount. It has been estimated that little or no diminution will take place from the contemplated reduction, which will be compensated, it is presumed, by increased demands from our manufacturers for iron of this peculiar description. It cannot be denied that the reduction of 10s. is a boon, and will prove beneficial, as far as it goes, but still it is not so large as, under the peculiar circumstances of the steel trade, the manufacturers had a right to expect. This duty is especially intended to relieve. The proposed reduction is too trifling in amount to afford any sensible relief to the general trade; the cost of the raw material, or rather of the material as imported into this country, even with the addition of the duty, bears so small a proportion to the price of the manufactured article, that unless the import duty be considerably reduced the benefit will all go into the pockets of the importer, and none to the retail dealer and consumer.

I trust that attention will be drawn to this subject when the bill is in committee, and some exertion made to procure a further reduction to a merely nominal duty of 5s. or 2s. 6d. per ton; the great benefit to be derived from such a reduction would soon become visible, the trade would become more brisk and flourishing, large orders for exportation would soon flow in, and our manufacturers, no longer borne down by unremunerating prices, would successfully compete with the Belgian and German in the neutral markets of the world, to the advantage not only of those immediately engaged in the trade, but of the community generally. W. W.

THE BUDE LIGHT—ITS INVENTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—My attention was some time ago called to the communication of "J. J." in your Journal of the 12th February; and I think it due to that gentleman, as well as to yourself, to explain that I have hitherto continued silent in reference to the subject of his letter, because, guided, as I have been, by the advice of my friend and legal adviser here, I was anxious, before I troubled you with any communication, to await the reply of a solicitor in London to a letter which was written to him on the 7th instant, and which answer I have not yet received. There is an error in your correspondent's first letter, to which I take the liberty of directing your attention—viz., in his leading your readers to suppose that the paper on the safety lamp was read at the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle (held in 1839), whereas it was brought before the meeting at Liverpool, in 1837. Now, if I recollect aright, nothing was heard of the "Bude light," in its present improved form, until the commencement of the year 1838; and, as we learn from Dr. Faraday's lecture on the subject, delivered in the Royal Institution, on the 15th February, 1839, that it was in the spring of 1835 when Mr. Gurney first proposed, "by combining oxygen with the flame of wax or oil, to obtain a light of great power," it follows that Mr. Gurney, after three years of study and experiment, had not discovered the method by which such combination might be effected, and that his labours were not crowned with success until after the paper on the safety lamp was read, so that it is far from probable that the information was communicated to him (as "J. J." states) by Dr. Lardner, by whom the paper was read. I refrain from trespassing further at present. And remain, Sir, your's, &c.,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 30. WILLIAM LEITHMAN.

(We readily give insertion to the communication of Mr. Leithman, and may observe, that, since its receipt, we have been in communication with our correspondent, "J. J.," who has promised to forward, in time for our next publication, the specification of the patent granted to Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, for his improvements in the production and diffusion of light. We have only to add, that we shall be ready, at all times, to afford space in our columns, whereby justice may be done where justice is due, and to expose empiricism, without regard who it may affect.)

VENTILATION OF CORNISH MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I observed in your Journal, some time since, that ground worth 207 fathoms could not be wrought, in consequence of foul air; and two men recently perished in Wheal Owles Mine, by venturing into a level before the gas from the powder had been dissipated, by slowly communicating with the other air underground. Shortness of life among miners is not all to be attributed to climbing ladders, but, in a great measure, to the element in which they "live and move, and have their being." This element is corrupted by ignited powder, exhalations from the mine, foul water, friction of tools on ores, pyrites, &c.—and, though last, not least, by the bodies and breath of sweating men. Perhaps the heavier gas generated on the surface by various means may also flow into the shafts, as such gases may be poured "like oil from vessel to vessel," whilst the atmospheric air of less specific gravity escapes up into the atmosphere by the pressure of a fluid of greater ponderosity. Much has already been said and written on this subject. The day for deliberation is all but passed; the time for action is come. Adventurers have no right to murder men, nor, indeed, would they, because, as in conscriptions for war, new relays are at hand. "Many widows were in Israel in the days of Isaiah the prophet;" but go to Camborne, Gwennap, and Redruth if you want to find the largest proportion since the battle of Waterloo which settled the peace of Europe. Pathless children! A word to the wise is sufficient. It is gratifying to observe, by an advertisement in your paper, that W. T. Prand, Esq., M.P. for St. Ives, has offered a premium for the best plan to be exhibited at the Falmouth Polytechnic Institution. I have eight contrivances in my mind's eye, and do not, whilst writing the subject, wish to disclose the fact, that the writer intends to become a competitor for a reward which will not repay the cost of previous experiments, but would desire your men of eyes to look at the matter. "As free as the air we breathe" is a proverb in the mouth of every free-born Englishman.

Falmouth, March 21. A. T. J. MARTIN.

REMARKS ON THE PROPERTIES OF ANTHRACITE AS FUEL FOR STEAM-BOILERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In the Mining Journal of the 19th inst. there appears a concise, but admirable, criticism upon some of the subjects discussed by the correspondents of the Journal—amongst others, under head of "William's Patent Furnace," that of the relative value of the different kinds of fuel in connection with which the writer is pleased to mention my name. The style and matter of Mr. Donchard's observations evince the man of deep reflection, the practical chemist, the philosopher, and the scholar. The economy of fuel, regarded chiefly as a means of extending the benefits of steam navigation to our more distant possessions and colonies, has long appeared to me a subject of great national importance, and I have looked upon anthracite, or stone coal, as the description of fuel which must ultimately become the favourite, as a kind of natural concentrated fuel. I take the liberty of briefly recapitulating the conclusions upon the subject, at which I had some time since arrived, and which have appeared under various forms from time to time in the columns of your Journal. When a fresh anthracite boiler fire is fully ignited it presents a splendid fire, evaporates a large proportion of water, and generates steam with considerable rapidity. What I mean by a fresh fire is one composed entirely of good sized pieces of coal, free from ash or small pieces of coal. In this state perfect combustion is going on, because there is space sufficient between the pieces of coal to allow a passage for air equal to the carbon;—that is, to the formation of carbonic acid, all the carbon consumed being saturated with oxygen. But all anthracite fire can only be kept in such a state for a limited time—say six hours—and that by very careful management, constantly clearing the bars, and throwing on, piece by piece, small portions of fresh coal. As the pieces of coal burn away they diminish in size, fit more closely together

and thus shut off so much of the supply of air, that in time the combustion is reduced to the most imperfect state, the formation of carbonic oxide instead of acid, the oxygen becoming saturated with carbon instead of the carbon being saturated with oxygen, the effect of the fire is diminished, while a double expenditure of fuel is going on. This point leads us to the practicability and efficacy of Mr. C. W. Williams's patent furnace, as a subject upon which I am unwilling to enter, as I notice Mr. Williams has issued another patent, and I doubt not but he will fully succeed. In my humble opinion the principle is good. But, to return to the anthracite fire, in the state we left it, the steam must fall off quickly, and the only way to revive it will be to clear out the old fire all but a few of the larger pieces of coal in the fire-place, and make up again a fresh fire; and to do this completely will require from two to three hours, and with the waste of a quantity of pure coal, although reduced to small pieces. In this mode of firing nothing is used but large hand-picked pieces of coal. Taking it in a commercial point of view, it is quite impossible that such coal can ever be brought to compete with the free-burning coal of the North of England or other districts, while it is equally impossible for anthracite to compete with the other in keeping up a steady and continuous supply of steam. An anthracite fire is unquestionably a hotter fire than a fire of any other fuel, but the heat is what may be termed local, fixed, or stationary, acting with intensity upon bodies in contact, or at a short distance by reflection. It appears to be an established fact, that heat is produced in proportion to the quantity of oxygen consumed in combustion. Now, hydrogen, and all compounds of hydrogen and carbon, consume more oxygen than carbon alone does, and therefore ought, and do, under some circumstances, produce more heat than carbon. All gases radiate heat, which is the reason why a coal containing gas, when burning in an open fire, does not exhibit so intense a heat as anthracite—the latter containing no gas, all its heat is what I have termed local, fixed, or stationary, while much of the other is radiated by the gas. Hydrogen and its compounds require a very high temperature to inflame them, and being driven quickly off from coal when thrown upon a hot fire, the surface of the fire having by the same means its temperature greatly reduced, while the arrangement of the boiler flues, rapidly carrying off heat, may be regarded as similar to the Davy lamp, reducing the temperature below the point at which explosions take place, the effect of the most valuable part of bituminous coal is lost, for want of a sufficiently high temperature to inflame it, while, at the same time, the heat of the carbon left in the fire-place has been reduced by the volatilization of its gases. I have for long entertained the idea that much of the effect of bituminous coal could be added to anthracite, by passing a small portion of the vapour of water through the fire. I have tried innumerable experiments, all of which have tended to confirm me in the opinion that it is practicable—that the full effect of gaseous fuel may be steadily, continuously, and effectively applied to boilers, not by the use of stone coal, but of stone coal culm. By the contrivance of a hollow frame, kept full of water, upon which the grate bars rest, I apply the vapour, and am enabled to use culm, sufficient air being driven through by a fan blower, while the temperature over, or at the back of, the fire-place is maintained sufficiently high, by an open mass of brickwork upon which the heat plays, to inflame the gaseous products, formed by the union of the elements of water with ignited carbon, consisting of carbonic oxide and carburetted hydrogen. These are the essential points; there are others, but their adoption is only necessary to guard against inattention of firemen or stokers.

Liverpool, March 22. T. H. LEIGHTON.

ON THE FORFEITURE OF SHARES.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DURHAM COAL COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN.—From the report of the proceedings of the half-yearly general meeting of the company held on the 24th February, I deem it necessary to explain my views with regard to the forfeiture of shares, at the same time, altogether disclaiming any knowledge of Mr. Ord, and not at all alluding to the forfeiture of his shares. Upon reference to clause 59 in the Deed of Settlement, the shares of any party neglecting to pay any instalment within thirty days after the day appointed for payment thereof, with interest, or upon the refusal or neglect of any person after his being approved of as a proprietor by the directors, within a certain time thereafter specified, it shall be lawful for an extraordinary board of directors, specially called for the purpose, to declare that the share or shares in the capital of the company shall thenceforth be forfeited to the company for the benefit thereof. Now, this clause occurred to me to be peculiarly and unnecessarily harsh, and my wish was to have this clause modified, and put the proprietors on a footing with railway proprietors. When a forfeiture of shares takes place in these companies, the unfortunate shareholder is not wholly deprived of all interest in the undertaking, but his shares are ordered to be sold, and all surplus, after the payment of calls, interest, and expenses, are repaid him. A party, from circumstances over which he can have no control, is unable to pay up his calls, and it might be said, if such was the case, he might dispose of his shares; he may so, but should the party purchasing these shares not be accepted by the company, and the time having elapsed for the payment of the calls, or refusal to sign the agreement, it does appear to me extremely hard that the interest of such unfortunate person should be altogether taken from him, and divided among those who in better circumstances than himself have been enabled to fulfil their engagements to the company. This is the view I take of the clause above referred to, and in this I am sure I shall be borne out by all those shareholders who do not wish to make a profit of the distresses of their neighbours.

Gateshead, March 18.

PRESSURE-ENGINES & WATER-WHEELS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.
SIR,—In comparing overhead water-wheels with pressure-engine calculations, it is my wish to come as near the truth as possible; and I consider your scientific practical readers will find the calculations sent you, and published in your Journal, No. 342, are nearer the fact as 6 is to 7, than as 1 is to 2. There is a 28-inch pressure-engine in this county now working, having a fall of ninety feet, performing more than one-sixth above my pressure calculations, and I do not deny but what a water-wheel may be reckoned to perform one sixth more also.

The following is an extract from a treatise on hydraulics, found in a publication on Natural Philosophy, No. 1, by Baldwin and Cradock, London, 1829, on page 28:—"The weight of the water in action must be multiplied and carried out without doubting, because the water only acts on one side of the wheel." It may be right to say, $46 \div 2 = 23 \div 3 = 7.66$.

Amongst your numerous readers I hope one will be found to measure the real contents of water required to form a revolution on an overhead water-wheel, and the actual quantity and weight of water pumped up by the same.

Conners, March 28.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

BOLTONSHIRE MINING COMPANY.

March 28.—I beg leave to inform you, that in driving the 130 fathom level, west of Forest's mine, and east of Dugby's mine, the hole, on an average, is about eight inches wide, and worth 41. per fathom. In the 100 fathom level, west of Wall's shaft, the hole is divided into two parts, about eight inches each, and worth 131. per fathom for ore; in this level east we are still driving towards the south part of the hole; the hole in the eastern stopes, in the back of this level, is still about eighteen inches wide, and worth 261. per fathom; the hole in the western stopes, in the back of this level, is two feet wide, and worth 261. per fathom. In the sixty fathom level west the hole is improved, being at present eighteen inches wide, and worth 261. per fathom; the hole in the eastern stopes, in the back of this level, is eighteen inches wide, and worth 261. per fathom; the hole in the western stopes, in the back of this level, is sixteen inches wide, and worth 261. per fathom. In the eighty fathom level, east of Wall's shaft, we are still driving south, but so other part of the hole has yet been met with; the hole in the stopes, in the back of this level, is eighteen inches wide, and worth about 261. per fathom. The Flapjack hole, in the seventy fathom level, west of Wall's, is one foot wide, and intersected with a small proportion of ore. The hole in the sixty-two fathom level east continues about ten inches wide, and unproductive; in this level, east of Nicholson's shaft, on the north side, is seven inches wide, with shales of ore. The tribute pillars are without important alterations; we weighed on Friday last February ore, 104 tons 15 cwt., and emptied March ore, No. 1, completed 115 tons; No. 2, ditto, 99 tons. F. PHILLIPS.

UNITED SILES MINING COMPANY.

March 28.—Williams's Shaft.—No hole broken for the past week. Sixty Fathom Level, Eastern End.—Lode three feet, very good ore, at average quality; western end, lode five feet wide, but ore is quality. Fifty Fathom Level.—In driving east of James's shaft the lode is three feet wide, and the foot on the north part good ore. Forty-six Fathom Level.—In the eastern

end the lode is two and a half feet wide, producing some good ore, with a promising appearance; western end, lode three feet wide, and producing but very little ore. Diagonal Shaft.—Lode three feet wide, and producing some good ore on the south part. Forty Fathom Level.—Nothing done in the eastern end of this level for the past week—the men have been employed at surface; in the western lode is two and a half feet wide, and eighteen inches good ore. Thirty Fathom Level.—Lode eighteen inches wide, and producing ore of low quality. Twenty Fathom Level.—Lode three and a half feet wide, producing some ore, but much corrupted with mud and jack.

N. LANGDON.

TRETOIL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

March 28.—At the seventy east the lode is one foot wide, and still discarded; this level east is a little improved in appearance, being eighteen inches, and composed of spar and mud. At the sixty west the lode is four feet wide, composed principally of spar, with a little ore; at this level east the lode is large and hard, but not unkindly. The fifty west is worth 121. to 131. per fathom; in this level east the tribute continues to work well. At Good Fortune the forty-four west is three feet wide, but at present unproductive; and this level east is ore, and opening tribute ground—worth 51. to 101. per fathom. W. SINGOCK.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

March 28.—The lode in the forty fathom level, east of engine shaft, is sixteen inches wide—very good tribute ground. The lode in the thirty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is ten inches wide—good tribute ground. The north part of the Mine Park lode, at the twenty fathom level, east of the cross-cut, is eighteen inches wide, and producing some good ore.

H. WILLIAMS. J. MORCOM.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

March 28.—The seventy east, on Wharfedale lode, is eighteen inches wide, composed of spar and yellow ore. The fifty-seven east, on this lode, is worth 101. per fathom; the fifty-seven west, on this lode, is eighteen inches wide, and containing stones of yellow ore. The mine under the forty-two, on the south branch, is worth 91. per fathom. We have not taken down Buckingham's lode, at the fifty-seven fathom level, since our last. The deep adit west, on Wharfedale lode, assumes a more favourable appearance than for several fathoms driving.

S. LEAN.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

March 28.—I beg to inform you that the lode in extending the forty fathom level east is still large, and composed of soft spar, green, and grey ore—worth 121. per fathom; the lode in the new rise, in the back of this level, is also of the same description, and producing ore worth about 101. per fathom. Our progress in extending the cross-cut north, at the forty fathom level, has been rather slow of late, in consequence of the ground being rather hard and wet; we have intersected nothing new at this point since my last report. We have at present only two men and two boys employed in this end, in consequence of our cutting down Baker's shaft from the twenty to the thirty fathom level for convenience for sinking below the forty fathom level (which we are doing with all possible speed), and having only one shaft at command in the eastern part of the mine, we should not otherwise be able to draw off the stuff if we were to employ more men. Our tribute pitches, on the whole, are looking much as usual. We expect to sample, on Monday next, about fifty-five tons of copper ore.

J. NIXON.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

March 28.—Our monthly setting was on Saturday last, and we have now in the tribute department thirty-seven pitches, employing ninety-two men, and on twelve bargains, employing forty-eight men—making a total of 140 men. In the ends the prospects are as follow:—In the 135 fathom level the lode is eighteen inches wide, with a small branch of ore. In the 115 fathom level the lode is two feet in width, sprinkled with ore throughout. In the 105 fathom level the lode is just the same width, composed of capel, mud, and silver-lead ore. In the ninety-five fathom level the lode is one foot wide, producing ore in a soft spar. In the eighty-five fathom level the lode is two feet wide, producing some promising work. In the seventy-five fathom level the lode is nine inches wide, carrying a branch of ore. In the sixty-five fathom level the lode is eighteen inches in width, producing some good work. In the fifty-five fathom level the lode is small and unproductive. In the forty-five fathom level the lode is two feet high, very, and promising. On Thursday last [we sampled a parcel of rich silver-lead ore, computed sixty-two tons, and which is for sale on Monday, the 4th of April.

J. SPRAGUE.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

March 28.—We held our monthly setting for April on Saturday last, particulars of which you will receive as usual. Within the last few days the men going south, at the sixty fathom level, have cut a large floor of spar and capel, which has for the present discarded the lode; it is, however, more than probable that it will be of short duration, as the lode in the bottom of the end is forming itself more regularly, and yielding some good work for silver-lead ore; in the north end, at this level, the lode has a kindly appearance, being about eight inches wide, and carrying good branches of lead ore. At the fifty fathom level north the lode is looking better than I have seen it for some time past; it is now six inches wide, with spar, fluorine, and some good grey work; the lode in the south end, at this level, is eight inches wide, four of which are rich for ore. Very little alteration has taken place in the copper lode going east since my last; it is about two feet wide, yielding abundance of mud and some good stones of copper. The lode at the forty fathom level south is improved—about one foot wide, and—saving work. F. R. ROWE.

FOREIGN MINES.

FALMOUTH, MARCH 27.—Her Majesty's packet *Lepus*, with mails from Mexico, has just arrived, bringing dates from Vera Cruz on the 23d, Tampico on the 11th, and Havana on the 23d of February, and on freight about \$200,000. By this arrival we learn that a conductor from the city of Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the 25th of January, with about \$1,000,000, the greater portion whereof is expected to be brought to this country by the *Cruze* packet, which was to sail for England from Vera Cruz on or about the 9th February.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Captain Parham's Monthly Report.

Jan. 23.—Cedra.—In the reports of last month I expressed the hope that the plan of San José, in the mine, would soon manifest a material improvement. The result has been a small and constant improvement, and a prospect, at this time, that it will be continued, and that the ensuing month will show a considerable increased produce. In the cross-cut to the Alto sufficient progress has not yet been made to justify the expectation of ore. The level of Villa Rica is approaching the ground where it is expected to find ore. The cross-cut to the baje, in the Andes, has been suspended for the present, but with the intention of again resuming it at a more convenient time. The inclined shaft has been advanced as fast as practicable. Some alterations have been made in the plan for this work, which will increase the expense beyond the original estimate about \$1000 or \$1200, and the utility of the same will be very apparent.

Amazons.—The experience of the past month has, upon the whole, rather increased my confidence as to the practicability of permanent profits in this mine. In the plan of San Juan, in the past week, we have observed in the bottom a decline in the quality of the ore, but on the north-west side they appear to continue unimpaired. I am led to hope that the clay has made an offset to the north-west. The ore still continues good in the plan, but not so good as it was a week since. In the centre of San Juan the ore is very rich, but the quantity is small. In conclusion, I will remark, that the changes in the prospects of this mine were so flattering and sudden, that, for a time I doubted the permanence, but I now feel more confidence, and look forward to the time when the company may expect to derive a profit from this mine proportionate to the large amount of capital therein expended.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guanacaste, Jan. 21.—I beg leave to refer to the inclosed duplicate of my letter to the court dated the 24th ult., as also to the usual duplicates of its inclosures, and to hand you herewith the following documents in original, for the use of the court.

Miner's Report.—The general appearance of the various workings and returns therefrom are reported to me as having undergone very little variation since my last letter to the court, with the exception that, in some two or three points, worked by "becaneros," there was considerable improvement last week, and, consequently, a better and larger sale was then expected. By the greater portion of the productive points continue worked by becans; such as are retained solely for account of the mine employ only twenty-eight sets of becanes by day and night—a system calculated to exhaust the mine rapidly, and to make future works of research and operation both more necessary and burdensome. The following are the returns from the mine since the date of my last letter, viz.:

Miner's sales, a Government order. Total. And, inclosure. Not surplus.

Dec. 21.—\$200 7 0. \$700 0 0. \$100 7 0. \$1000 7 0. \$100 7 0.

Jan. 21.—\$200 7 0. \$700 0 0. \$100 7 0. \$1000 7 0. \$100 7 0.

Jan. 21.—\$200 7 0. \$700 0 0. \$100 7 0. \$1000 7 0. \$100 7 0.

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Jan. 21.—\$200 7 0. \$700 0 0. \$100 7 0. \$1000 7 0. \$100 7 0.

Remittances.—As stated in my last letter, the Tampico conductors left hence on the 10th inst., and by it I forwarded the sum of \$20,000 in specie to Mr. Jolly, with instruction to ship same, less the usual charges, by first British packet, to the order of the chairman of the court. J. N. SUGGARD.

Note.—The remittance of \$20,000, above alluded to has not yet arrived, but is daily expected, either by the *Cruze*, the return December (sailing) packet, or by one of the West India mail steam-packets.

London, March 31. JOHN MATHER, Sec.

BOLANOR MINING COMPANY.

San Clemente, January 14.—My last letter bears date 17th ult., since which I had the pleasure to receive your letter, dated 13th October, herewith I beg to transmit San Clemente accounts for last month. The quantity of silver produced in December has remained considerably behind my estimate of the produce, owing to four tonnes not having been washed, which are contained in the former; hence the loss sustained on San Nicolas (to which mine only the produce of one ton could be credited) and the hacienda, and this is also the reason of the profit of San Clemente being but small. I beg to submit a prospective estimate of the probable silver produce for the present month; as four tonnes have remained from December, the quantity of silver will be very considerable this month (15,074 marcos), if all the tonnes contained in my estimate can be washed—but this is doubtful. In the beginning of next month the term of four months' notice given to the owners of Barranco is concluded; the real intentions of the owners I cannot know, but they have repeatedly stated that they will continue the working of the mine.

Jan. 24.—In my last, dated 15th inst., I gave you notice of our dispendable funds being too scarce for making a remittance in cash by the conductors of the present month—stating, however, that, at the beginning of next month, there would be a possibility of purchasing bills of exchange, in order to send them to England. I received since, however, a letter of Mr. Forest, dated Tampico, 10th inst., by which he informs me of his arrival at that place, and of his intention to leave it for Barcelona on the following day, requesting me, at the same time, to send by the present conductors every dollar that could be spared to Tampico, and to place it at his disposal. Perceiving, by these instructions, how important it is to the company that the remittance be made at present, I did not hesitate to profit by an opportunity that offered, to borrow the sum of \$20,000 for a fortnight, at 4 per cent. interest, and to send by the conductors that last *Isaac* on the 22d inst. \$20,000 to Tampico. That the above sum can be spared, the following estimate shows, viz.:

Cash on hand \$1,000 0 0
Balance due by the Mint 14,573 0 0
Value of, 6000 marcos 4 oz. silver, at \$1 3/4 per marc, which will be produced from this day to the end of the month 87,930 0 0

Of which sum is to be paid—borrowed as above \$20,000 0 0

Interest 300 0 0

Quicksilver 12,310 0 0

Magistral and provender 2,900 0 0

Current expenses of the mines and haciendas for two weeks 10,000 0 0

\$20,310 0 0

For the next month our funds will be more than sufficient to carry on the concern, for the silver to be produced in February will probably amount to about 10,000 marcos, beside the produce of the before-mentioned tonnes. The mine are still a productive one, and the prospect is very good, as the San Clemente mine has produced a good deal of valuable ore. With the present I beg to enclose the accounts of Bolanor for December, although the gratification due to the officers, and the travelling expenses of the men, who came out last year, which form a considerable item of the accounts, certainly do not regard the month of December, there remains, nevertheless, for that month, a loss of about \$10,000 on the whole concern; but, happily, the present month will be the last in which Barranco is worked on the account of the company.

Summary of Costs and Returns for the month of December.

San Clemente—profit \$20,310 1 8
Deduct loss on San Nicolas 700 2 2
\$19,610 7 4

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Mineral del Monte, Jan. 21.—I beg to inform the court that the silver produce for the present month will probably be seventy bars (\$20,000), or ten bars above the estimate, which increase is chiefly owing to the washing of a ton of each hacienda more than had been calculated upon. On the other hand, the court will observe that the statement of costs and returns for December month, now forwarded, shows an excess of costs beyond what had been expected; this has been occasioned by the purchase of stores, which became necessary in the course of the month, and which could not be foreseen when the San Clemente mine was made. These stores consisted of quicksilver, yellow, iron, straw, &c., so that the increase of stock in the month referred to, or the amount of the receipt of stores above the consumption, is about \$21,000. At Bolanor Mine the Englishmen have been employed in getting in a balance plunger in place of one of the bolts that is taken out, about fifteen varas above the adit level, that we may cut ground to enlarge the pit for the job of the new engine; we may hope, in a short time, to commence the driving and casing the perpendicular shaft, and to put in timber that will be necessary to support some lower ground. In the slopes east and west of San Luis mine, below the San Juan level, there is a large, and some smaller, veins from two to three varas wide, but hard; we have also barretters employed above the same level, and in back of the Jubilee, or 116 varas level, about ninety varas west of the diagonal shaft, where there is also a large and smothering ore in moderate ground. In the 700 varas level, south of Terecote shaft, we have just reached what we think is the main part of the vein, but as yet have not made any trial in cutting through. The ground appears hard, with stones of argente, blende, quartz, &c., and we may hope, in driving through the vein, to let down all the water from above, to commence new cross-roads below the 700 varas level, of 220 varas level. Being a large part of the vein standing to the north of Bolanor mine, between Bolanor and San Felipe levels, we have put down a drive north of the Bolanor level to cut that part, as it was productive above. We have also reclaimed La Cruz level, east of Terecote shaft, to make trial of the extensive high ground which lies in that direction; the ground is hard—indeed at present from one to two varas and a half wide, but poor. In the slopes east of San Joaquin mine, about eight varas below the San Miguel level, there is some argente and smothering ore, chiefly on the north part, while the south ground is soft and difficult to keep open; the lode is from one to one varas and a half in width. The ground still continues favourable for driving in the Bolanor mine, or 116 varas level, west of Guadalupe shaft—the lode is at present poor; the part we are going on is about one varas and a half wide, leaving a large part still to the south; after reaching under San Benito mine we shall probably drive through the vein. In San Benito mine, sinking below the adit, 721 varas west of Guadalupe shaft, there is favourable ground, with some argente ore; the part we are sinking on is about one varas and a half wide, but we have not the north or south side of the vein. In the level driving west of San Benito mine, fifty-eight varas below the adit, the lode is from one and a quarter to one and a half varas wide, chiefly argente, with a small quantity of smothering ore, and favourable ground. In San Francisco shaft we have finished cutting the first adit from the north and south sides of machinery, about forty-five varas below the adit, and shall, in the ensuing work, commence to build in the adit. In San Pedro shaft, sinking below the adit level at Arcata, the ground is hard, and one varas a work is as much as we can sink. In San Guillermo mine, sinking below the Guadalupe, or forty varas level, fifty-eight varas west of Arcata shaft, the lode is about two varas wide, with a branch of rich ore about a quarter varas wide; the remaining part of the vein is argente, 238 varas, and three Englishmen and three natives are employed in this place. We are also sinking below this same level of fifteen varas west of Bolanor, where there is some argente ore—indeed about one varas wide.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this association was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 10th ult.

H. CARR, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the present meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last conference, the accounts for the past half year were read and passed. The reports of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Morcom were also read, after which the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this meeting having taken into consideration the reports of Messrs. Taylor and Morcom, and the advice therein contained, do authorize the directors to abandon the mine forthwith, with the exception of the two points recommended by Messrs. Taylor and Morcom, as worthy of further trial." It was also resolved—"That only 1025 out of the 4000 new shares, created by the resolutions of the 26th of January last, having been subscribed for, the directors are hereby authorized to return the monies so subscribed out of the first available funds that may be in their possession."—Thanks were then voted to the chairman and directors, and the meeting adjourned.

MINING NOTICES.

[Under this head we purpose collecting such notices as may appear to the proprietors and other friends, having reference to discoveries and improvements in mining operations at home and abroad. It is hereby necessary to observe, that we must not be considered to admit the correctness of the information conveyed, which, in too many instances, requires cautious investigation—the compiler's communications of parties in some instances, and the want of honesty in others, throwing a degree of responsibility on a Journal in giving publicity to reports, which we cannot believe taking upon ourselves.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES IN SPAIN.—The *Castellano* says that a mining company in the province of Guadalupe has discovered a gold mine in the neighbourhood of Bañados, and a Madrid company announces the discovery in the district of Host of two quicksilver mines.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

Thornton Coal-pits, Morwick.—On Wednesday last an old man belonging to the coal town of Balgucan, usually employed in the Thornton coal-pits in clearing away the rubbish, whilst sitting upon a tub resting himself, a large block of coal, about a ton weight, sprung from the seam, and so severely crushed him that he died shortly afterwards.

Bellgrove Quarry.—On Wednesday week a labourer employed of Bellgrove stone quarry received a blow from a piece of a rock he was blasting, which carried away the upper part of his head. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he lay in the most excruciating agony till Thursday evening, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Charlton Colliery Mines.—At Charlton Colliery, on Thursday week, as a man named Peter Ogden was at work underground, a rock fell and broke his leg; he was speedily brought to ground and taken to his home, where the limb was amputated, but he died in a short time.

Agard's Hill Quarry, Bedford.—On Monday week, while the men were engaged working the quarry at Agard's Hill, near Old Park, a part of the rock above gave way, when a stone of about four tons weight came bounding down and struck a man named John Fothergill, crushing and killing him in an instant.

